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Undertaker—You have, you have. And that's just the reason why I don't wan't to work any change in your condition. A raise in salary would make you so hilarious at funerals that I should lose all my custom.—*Rambler.*

Where the Rhetoricians Shine.

The only fine writing one sees in the newspapers these days is in the exciting accounts of the warfare between the rival baking powder companies and the different systems of insurance.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE purpose of ventilating cellars is to make them cool and dry. They are often ventilated so as to be warm and damp. This is done when the air admitted to them from without is considerably warmer than the air within them. Going into the cooler cellar, this air, while it raises the temperature of the cellar air itself, is cooled and deposits its moisture, which soon becomes evident as visible dampness. Therefore, all the ventilation of cellars in warm weather should be done at night, and the cellar should be kept closed between sunrise and sunset.

A REMARKABLE optical phenomenon recently occurred on the Florida coast. It is claimed that the atmosphere was so clear that the light on St. Johns Bar, which is usually visible only thirteen miles at sea, was easily discernible from St. Simon's, some forty miles distant, and that at one time all the lights from the latter point to St. Augustine were in sight.

A FRONTIERSMAN who had been mildly tomahawked by an Indian, remarked that he had no occasion to feel offended at the matter of his assailant's speech at the time, but at the axesent.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

"DOCTOR," said Mrs. Pepper to her pastor, "do you think that a little temper is wrong in a woman?" "Certainly not," replied the clergyman; "on the contrary, it is a good thing, and she should be careful never to lose it."

A GLASS bedstead has been made at a Birmingham (England) factory for a Calcutta millionaire. It is of solid glass, the legs, rails, etc., being richly cut. The King of Burmah also has one.

A GENTLEMAN in quest of a house addressed himself to the owner: "I see that you have advertised a small house to let." "Yes, sir." "Is it large?"

MME. PATTI assures the Parisians that in America they believed every fib she told, and paid her well for telling them.

The introduction of the photo-lithographic presses is likely to revolutionize the Chinese book trade. Two firms at Shanghai, one English and one native, now issue the celestial classics at a price that causes each individual pig-tail to stand on end with delight.

Out of 7,000 persons examined by the civil service commission during the past year, of whom about two-thirds were successful in standing the test of capacity required, eighty-six per cent. were educated in the common schools; the other fourteen per cent. had the advantage of either complete or partial college training.

The number of telephones now in the United States is 325,574, while in Great Britain there are only 13,000. In other words, there are over twenty-five telephones in the United States for every one in England. There is no country which pretends to be in the front ranks of civilization where telephonic faculties are so limited as in England and Scotland.

Near the headwaters of the Little Colorado, called by Coronado the Rio del Lino, is one of the most remarkable natural curiosities of the United States. It is a petrified forest, extending over many miles. The trees are silicified conifera of gigantic size. One has been discovered which measures more than twenty feet at the base, and at a break one hundred feet from the base it was ten feet in diameter.

A Congressman who has been on a funeral junket, burying one of his colleagues, describes it as follows: "When the train was well started the comforts provided for the mourners were brought out. Sparkling champagne fresh from the ice in the silver coolers ran like the Potomac when a freshet is booming. The fine odor of Reina Victorias filled the car, an excellent lunch was to be had for the eating of it, there was Bourbon for him who preferred it—in fact, all kinds of refreshments in either liquid or edible forms. The presence of the coffin was depressing at first, but that feeling wore away."

A Rope of Refuge.

"When I was captured before Petersburg," said Captain Richard O'Neill, "I was first taken to Libby Prison. The prison was crowded, and the day after I was placed in it I was told that we were all to be searched for valuables. I had $500 in my pocket, and was thinking with little pleasure that this would soon go to swell the Confederate purse, when I noticed a man in a corner with his back to the crowd busy at some mysterious work. I stole up to him, and glancing over his shoulder saw that he was rolling up greenbacks into small cylinders. 'Hullo!' I said, 'what are you doing?' 'I ain't doing nothing,' he replied, gruffly, looking at me suspiciously. But I saw he had a rope in his hand which was larger at one end than at the other. 'Don't tell any one for the world,' he said, for he saw I knew what he was about. 'I'm in in the same boat,' I said. 'Well, go and get a rope,' he said, 'and I'll hide them for you.'

"I pressed my way through the crowd to the door. 'My good friend,' I said to the sentry, 'I have lost my suspenders, and I'll give you $5 to get me a rope to tie round my waist.' 'Greenbacks!' said the sentry, and in a few minutes brought me one. I took it to my friend, and in two hours he had plaited my $500 into the rope so skillfully that no one could see a ray of a bill. Soon after we were stripped and searched. When my clothes were returned the rope was not noticed. 'My good friend,' I said to the soldier in charge, 'I have broken my suspenders, and I have nothing but that old rope to tie around my waist; will you not pick it up for me?' 'Take your old rope, you Yank,' said the Confederate. 'I've no doubt you have a right to it: only you ought to wear it higher up than your waist, as many a better man has done.' He tossed me the rope, and I tied it round my waist. My friend, who was a sailor, got his rope back safely, and the next day escaped. My own rope afterward saved my life and that of a Bostonian named Curtis."—*New York Star.*

The Red Man's Wit.

Sedate as is the Indian's ordinary demeanor, he sometimes has a sense of humor which is not unlike that of the Scotch in its grimness. Red Jacket, the famous orator of the Senecas, had this grim humor, which he expressed in pithy, brief sentences.

Speaking once of an Indian chief, a weak, easy-going man, whose gluttonous habits had secured for him the name of Hot Bread, the orator said, "Big man here," laying his left hand on his stomach, "but very small man here," bringing his right hand to his forehead.

An Indian, being on trial for stealing a few silver spoons, Red Jacket appeared before the white man's court to beg the surrender of the prisoner to the Indians, who would try him by their laws. The court refused the request, tried the Indian, and, on his conviction of burglary, punished him by a sentence which Red Jacket thought unnecessarily severe.

After the adjournment, the orator, standing amid a group of lawyers, expressed his dissatisfaction with the white man's justice. Looking at a sign on a printing office, whereon were the painted figures of Liberty and Justice, he asked, pointing to one:

"What him call?"

"Liberty," answered a lawyer.

"Ugh! What him call?" pointing to the other.

"Justice," replied another lawyer.

"Where him live now?" asked the chief, with a sarcastic curl of the lips.—*Youth's Companion.*

"Der First Man Kilt."

General Casement told me of a German who was slightly wounded in the first engagement of the war in which his command participated. The man got a scratch on his scalp. He jumped about six feet in the air and grabbed his scalp with both hands, exclaiming:

"Sherusalem! "Der first man kilt in Gompany D."—*New York Tribune.*

As many as 600 standard English works have been translated into Chinese.

THE STORM EAGLE.

When quiet broods throughout the blue,
Nor breathes the wood, nor lisps the wave,
He hides away from mortal view,
Asleep, adream, in some lone cave.

But when great storms their fury vent,
And roar and wreak their pow'r,
He soars into the firmament,
The genius of the hour.

The hero thus. When Peace presides,
Obscure, unknown, he lives his days;
Then trumpets, war. Behold, he rides
Of battles king, and crowned with bays!
—*Charles G. Blanden in the Current*

THE ENGINEER'S STORY.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

"This is about it," said John Scott, the engineer, as the train slowly crested a long, gradual grade. "You're atop of the Rocky mountains now, ma'am."

Emily Vaughn looked to the left and to the right, and was conscious of a feeling of disappointment. She had pictured the top of the Rocky mountains as something quite different from this. Here were no frowning heights or sudden gulfs, only a wide rolling plateau, some distant peaks which did not look very high, and far ahead a glimpse of lower levels running down into plains. It seemed hardly worth while to have come so far for so little.

"Really!" she said. "But where are the mountains? They don't look nearly so high as they did yesterday!"

"Naturally, ma'am," responded the engineer; "things don't appear so high when you're as high as they are. We're atop, you know."

"But there's no look-off, no wonderful distance, as from the top of Mount Washington. I confess I am disappointed."

"If's kind of queer," said John Scott, with a dry chuckle, "how folks from the East keep alluding to that 'ere little hill as if it were the standard of measurement. We don't think so much of it this way. Why, ma'am, you're about two thousand feet higher at this minute than if you was at the top of that little shuck of a Mount Washington that they all think so much of."

Miss Vaughn smiled, but she experienced a shock nevertheless. The New England mind does not easily accustom itself to hearing its sacred mountain thus lightly spoken against.

"Have you ever seen Mount Washington?" she asked.

"Oh, bless you, yes!" replied John Scott, cheerfully. "I was raised over to Fryeburg, and grew up alongside of it. I thought it was a pretty big concern when I was a boy, but now—" He closed the sentence with a short, expressive laugh.

Miss Vaughn changed the subject. She was not offended. She had grown to like this rough, good-natured engineer in the course of the three days' journey, during which, favored as a relative of one of the directors of the road, she had several times been privileged to ride, as now, in the engineer's cab for a better view of the country.

"Have you been long on this road?" she asked.

"Pretty near ever since it opened. I run the third through train that come out from Chicago, and I haven't been off the line since, winter or summer, except three months when I was laid up with a broken leg."

"This must look very differently in winter," said Miss Vaughn, noting the treeless distances, and the snow still glittering on the higher peaks to the left.

"You may believe it does! That first year, when the snow-sheds wasn't built, it was terrible. I was running that train that stuck in the snow seven days—perhaps you'll remember about it; it was in all the papers. I sha'n't ever forget that, not if I live to be as old as my grandfather, and he didn't die till he was ninety odd."

"Tell me about it," said Miss Vaughn, persuasively, seating herself on the high side bench of the cab, with that air of attention which is so enticing to the story-teller; amusements are few and far between in the long monotony of the overland journey to California; beside which, Miss Vaughn dearly loved a story.

"There ain't much to tell," said John Scott, with something of the feeling which prompts the young vocalist to complain of hoarseness. "I ain't any hand at telling things, either." Then, won by Miss Vaughn's appealing eyes, he continued:

"We ran all fair and on time till we was about two hundred miles beyond Omaha. Then the snow began. It didn't seem much at first. The women-folk in the train rather liked it. They all crowded to the windows to see, and the children hurrahed. Anything seemed a pleasant change after the sage-brush, I suppose. But as it went on coming, and the drifts grew deep, and the cars had to run slow, the older ones began to look serious, and I can tell you that we who had the charge of the train felt so.

"We was just between two of the feeding stations, and we put on all the steam we could, hoping to push through to where provisions could be got at in case we had to stop. But it wan't no use. The snow kept coming. I never see it come so. The flakes looked as big as saucers, and it drifts piled so quick that, when we finally stuck, in about ten minutes no one could see out of the windows. The train would have been clear buried over if the brakemen and the porters hadn't gone the whole length over the roofs every half-hour, and swept it off with brooms and shovels. We had a lot of shovels aboard, by good luck, or else nothing could have saved us from being banked up outright. But it was terrible hard work, I can tell you. There wa'n't no more laughing among the passengers by the time it come to that, and the children stopped hurrahing."

"Oh, the poor little things! What did they do? Were there many on board? Was there plenty for them to eat?"

"That was the worst of it. There wasn't plenty for any one to eat. We had stuck just midway of the feeding stations, and there wasn't a great deal of anything on board beside what the passengers had in their lunch baskets. One lady she had a can of condensed milk, and they mixed that up for the babies—there was ten of 'em—and so they got on pretty well. But there was about five other children, not babies, but quite little, and I don't know what they would have done if it hadn't been for the young lady."

"The young lady!" said Miss Vaughn, looking up with some surprise, for with the words a curious tremble had come into the engineer's voice, and a dark flush into his bronzed face. "What young lady was that?"

It was a moment or two before John Scott answered the question.

"I don't know what she was called," he said, slowly. "I never knew. She was the only one on the train, so we just called her the young lady. She was traveling alone, but her folks had asked the conductor to look after her. She was going out to some relative of hers—her brother, I guess, who was sick down to Sacramento. That was how she come to be there."

"Were the children under her care?"

"No, ma'am; she was all alone, as I told you; but she took them under her care from the very first. They had their fathers and mothers along—three of them had, at least, and the other two had their mother and a nurse girl—but somehow no one but the young lady seemed to be able to do anything with them. The poor little things was half starved, you see, and there wasn't anything to amuse 'em in the dark car, and one of them, who was sickly, fretted all day and 'most all night, and the mother didn't seem to have no faculty or no backbone to her; but whenever the young lady came round, that sick young one and all the rest would stop crying, and seem just as chipper as if it was summer time outdoors and the whole train full of candy.

"I don't see how she did it," he went on, meditatively, throwing a shovelful of coal in at the furnace door. "Some women is made that way, I suppose. As soon as we see how things were going and how bad they was likely to be, that girl kind of set herself to keep along. She had a mighty gentle way with her, too. You'd never have guessed that she was so plucky. Plucky! By George, I never saw anything like her pluck."

"Was she pretty?" asked Miss Vaughn, urged by a truly feminine curiosity.

"Well, I don't know if you'd 'a called her so or not. We didn't think much how she looked after the first. She was a slender-built girl, and her face looked sort of kind and bright both to me. Her voice was as soft—well, as soft as a voice can be, and it kind of sang when she felt happy. She looked you straight in the eyes when she spoke. I don't believe the worst man that ever lived could have told that girl a lie if it had been to save his life. Her hair was brown. She was different from girls in general, somehow."

"I think we may say that she was pretty," observed Miss Vaughn, with a little smile.

"I ain't so sure of that. There's plenty of ladies come over the road since that I suppose folks would say was better looking than she was. But I never see any face quite like hers. It was still, like a lake, and you seemed to feel as if there was depths to it. And the farther you went down, the sweeter it got. She never made any rustling when she walked. She wasn't that kind."

Another pause, which Miss Vaughn was careful not to break.

"I don't know what them children would 'a done without her," went on the engineer, as if talking to himself. Then, with sudden energy: "I don't know what any of us would 'a done without her. The only trouble was that she couldn't be everywhere at once. There was a sick lady in the drawing-room at the end of one of the Pullmans. She had weak lungs, and was going out to California for her health. Well, the cold and the snow brought on a hemorrhage. That was the second day after we was blockaded. There wasn't no doctor on board, and her husband he was mighty scared. He come through to the front car to find the conductor, looking as pale's a ghost. 'My wife's a-dying,' said he. 'Ain't there no medical man on the train?' And when we said no, he just gave a groan. 'Then she must die,' he said. 'Great heavens! why did I bring her on this fatal journey?'

"'Perhaps the young lady'll have some remedies,' suggested one of the porters; for we'd all got into the way already of turning to the young lady whenever things were wrong.

"Well, I went for her, and you never see any one so level-headed as she seemed to be. She knew just what to do; and she had the right medicine in her bag; and in less than an hour that poor lady was quite comfortable, and her husband the most relieved man that ever was. Then the young lady come along to where I was standing—there wa'n't nothing for me to do, but I was waiting, for I didn't know but there might be—and said she: 'Mr. Scott, I am growing anxious about the fuel. Do you think there is plenty to last? Suppose we were to be kept here a week?'

"Now, just think of it! not one of us dumb fools had thought of that. You see, we was expecting to be relieved from hour to hour, for we had telegraphed both ways, and the snow had stopped by that time, and none of us had any notion it was going to be the job it was to dig us out. Only the young lady had the sense to remember that it might take longer than we was calculating on.

"Says I, 'if we are kept here a week there won't be a shovelful of coals left for any of the fires, let alone the engine.'

"'Then don't you think,' says she, in her soft voice, 'that it would be a wise plan to get all the passengers together in one car, and keep a good fire up there, and let the other stoves go out? It's no matter if we are a little crowded,' says she.

"Well, of course it was the only thing to do, as we see at once when it was put into our heads. We took the car the sick lady was in, so's she'd not have to be disturbed, and we made up beds for the children, and somehow all the passengers managed to pack in, train hands and all. It was a tight squeeze, but that didn't matter so much, because the weather was so awfully cold.

"That was the way I come to see so much of the young lady. I hadn't anything to keep me about the engine, so I kind of detailed myself off to wait on her. She was busy all day long doing things for the rest. It's queer how people's characters come out at such times. We got to know all about each other. People stopped sir-ing and ma'am-ing and being polite, and just showed for what they were worth. The selfish ones, and the shirks, and the cowards, and the mean cusses who wanted to blame some one beside the Almighty for sending the weather—there wa'n't no use for any of them to try to hide themselves any more than it was for the other kind. The women, as a rule, bore up better than the men. It comes natural, I suppose, for a woman to be kind of silent and pale and patient when she's suffering. But the young lady wasn't that sort either. She was as bright as a button all along. You'd have supposed from her face that she was having just the best kind of a time!

"I can see her now, standing before the stove roasting jack-rabbits for the others' supper. Some of the gentlemen had revolvers, and when the snow got crusted over, so's they could walk on it, they used to shoot 'em. And we were glad enough of every one shot, provisions were so scanty. The last two days them rabbits and snow-water melted in a pail over the stove was all we had to eat or drink."

"I suppose there was nothing for you to do but wait," said Miss Vaughn.

"No, ma'am; there wasn't nothing at all for me to do but help the young lady now and then. She let me help her more than the rest, I used to think. She'd come to me and say, 'Mr. Scott, this rabbit is for you and the conductor.' She never forgot anybody—except herself. Once she asked me to hold the sick little girl while she took a sleep. It was mighty pretty always to see her with them children. They never seemed to have enough of her. All of them wanted she should put them to bed, and sing to them, and tell them stories. Sometimes she'd have all five swarming over her at once. I used to watch them."

"Well, how did it end?" asked Miss Vaughn, as the engineer's voice, which had gradually grown lower and more dreamy, came to a stop.

"Eh? what? Oh!"—rousing himself. "It ended when three locomotives and a relief train from Cheyenne broke through to us on the eighth morning after we was blockaded. They brought provisions and coal, and we got on first-rate after that. Did the sick lady die? No, ma'am. She was living, when I last heard of her, down to Santa Barbara. Two years ago that was."

"And what became of your young lady?"

"She left at Sacramento. Her brother or some one was down to meet her. I saw him a moment. He didn't look like her."

"And you never saw her again? You never heard her name?"

"No, ma'am; I never did."

The engineer's voice sounded gruff and husky as he said this. He shoveled in coals with needless energy.

"Are you a married man!" asked Miss Vaughn. The question sounded abrupt even to herself, but seemed relevant to something in her mind.

"No."

John Scott looked her squarely in the face as he replied. His countenance was rather grim and set, and for a moment she feared that she had offended him. Then, as he met her deprecating gaze, he reassured her with a swift smile.

"No, ma'am, I ain't; and I never shall be as I know of," he added. "Second-rate wouldn't satisfy me now, I guess." He pulled the cord which hung ready to his hand, and a long screeching whistle rang out over the plain, and sent the prairie dogs scuttling into their burrows.

"This is a feeding station we're coming to," he explained. "Twenty minutes here for supper, ma'am; and it ain't a bad supper either. I reckon you'd like to have me help you down, wouldn't you?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

How Macaroni is Made.

M. E. Vandyne says in "Neapolitan Sketches," published in *Harper's Magazine:*

Having been convulsed with laughter one day by a sweet little American woman, who drew an immense endless attenuated pipe-stem into her mouth, and then announced, "It's peculiar, but very nice—where does it grow?" we organized a party to visit a macaroni factory. Our innocent little friend went with us, and has never eaten macaroni since. Nearly all the places where this commodity is produced are outside Naples, but a short drive brought us to a manufactory on the road toward Torre del Greco.

We were received with empressement not only by the proprietor but by the whole staff of employes. The business of manufacturing macaroni is warm work, and the climate of Naples, save for three or four months in the year, excessively hot. As a general thing there is a great indifference to the matter of clothing shown by the employes of such establishments; but on the appearance of a party of foreigners, two of whom were ladies, there was a grand scuffle for garments.

The women were most successful, having had a foundation of under-clothing to begin upon. One boy secured a full suit. After this there were various toilets conspicuous by the absence of essential garments, while one poor fellow, oblivious of our presence to the last moment, could procure nothing but a towel. In this he arrayed himself, however, and tried to make up by extra courtesy for what he lacked in the way of apparel.

The process of manufacturing macaroni is very simple. The ground meal is mixed with water, kneaded or beaten by an immense wooden beam, and then transferred to the press. A perforated plate beneath, through which the dough is forced by means of a ponderous lever, produces the article. Upon this plate depends whether the macaroni has a diameter large or small, or whether it is flat like a ribbon. The sizes and varieties are many, and each is endowed with a different Italian name. When it issues from the press it is, of course, moist and limp.

Large armfuls of it are seized by various attendants and ranged upon long poles, suspended from the ceiling to dry. It was this familiar handling of the dough and the macaroni, which is flung over the shoulder, wound round the arm, and patted and adjusted by the dirtiest of dirty hands, that deprived our little friend of any further appreciation of what she had taken to be a chaste product of Mother Nature.

A Banquet of Duelists.

The well-known Hungarian duelist, M. Pfennyi, has just celebrated at the town of Pesth his thirty-fifth duel by a unique banquet. Only those were invited who could prove that they had fought in six duels. The O'Gorman Mahon, who had fought twenty-two duels, was the only qualified Britisher. Many heroes of note were present, some with faces covered with scars, others minus an ear, and others again without an eye or with two or three fingers missing. The least presentable of all the guests was a French gentleman who had lost his nose in a combat with M. Andrassy. The "six duels" qualification was strictly adhered to except in one instance, that of a lady who had actually killed her man—whether by the fire of her eyes or by her pistol was not stated. This ornament of the fair sex was unanimously elected president of the banquet.—*New York World.*

Butting His Horse into Submission.

There is a colored preacher who lives near Jasper, Ga., who rules his horse by butting him. If the horse is fractious or stubborn he takes the kinks out by deliberately seizing it by the ears and butting it squarely in the forehead until it falls to its knees. This it generally does at the second or third butt, when the old parson steps behind and drives ahead again.—*Conyers (Ga.) Solid South.*

The total effective force of the British regular army is 201,000.

DANGERS OF LIGHTNING

SURPRISING INCREASE IN STROKES THE PAST FIFTY YEARS.

Result of the Vast Volumes of Smoke and Vapors Thrown Out Into the Atmosphere.

The researches of Professor von Petzold, Karsten Weber, and others have proved that the number of damaging strokes of lightning has considerably increased during the last fifty years, and this increase cannot be explained by the theory that, owing to the growing number of houses, factories, etc., the number of lightning strokes increased proportionately; to the contrary, this number ought to decrease, as every building, even when not protected by a lightning-rod, effects an equilibrium of the opposite electric potentials, and, therefore, the number of lightning strokes ought relatively to decrease with the growing number of buildings. This, indeed, is proved by the fact that in the space of one year among 100,000 buildings there occurred but thirteen cases of lightning strokes in cities, against twenty-three strokes on buildings in the country. We, therefore, have to take this natural phenomenon from another point of view, and to consider the ratio of damaging or other strokes to the number of buildings in a certain district. This ratio, called by the German naturalists blitzgefahr (danger from lightning), increased in the kingdom of Bavaria from 1844 to 1882 threefold (according to records of insurance companies even fivefold), and other countries show the same increase. As in nature each phenomenon must have its cause, the question arises: To what cause is due the above-mentioned facts? And this question not only is of scientific interest, but also of great practical importance. A great many theories have already been advanced to explain this phenomenon; among others, that, owing to the decrease of the woodland, houses are more and more made the projecting points of a certain area, and, therefore, attract the lightning; beside, this decrease effects a greater rise of temperature in summer, and, in consequence, more numerous thunder-storms. Others find the cause of it in the large increase of such constructions as gas and water works, weather-cocks, etc. But this theory does not explain why, especially, country houses, which commonly lack these kind of constructions, are mostly exposed to danger by lightning. Admitting that these causes may to some extent explain the increase of danger from lightning, they are not sufficient to fully show the surprising increase of strokes during so short a period. There must be a more general and fundamental cause. Through what can the electrical intensity during a thunderstorm be so strongly increased that a larger number of lightning strokes pass over to the earth than was the case heretofore? It is not so much the increasing number of thunder-storms as their greater force which produces the increased danger.

As the main cause we now point out the enormous increase during the last fifty years of factories, railroads, steamboats—in short, of all constructions filling the atmosphere with smoke, vapors and particles of dust of every description. When we consider that every day thousands of locomotives, thousands of steamers go around the earth, that thousands of factories of all kinds daily emit enormous quantities of smoke, vapor, and dust into the air, that, especially in cities, the large number of houses produce immense quantities of smoke and dust, the assertion will not seem incredible, that there is certainly a hundred times the smoke, dust and gases absorbed in the atmosphere that was fifty years ago. Already with the naked eye the impure state of the atmosphere may be noticed. Go through the coal districts of Manchester, England, through those of Pennsylvania, through the cities of Essen, Germany, and Pittsburg, Penn., and you will notice a layer of vapor constantly hovering over them; the air is filled with foul gases, and every object is more or less covered with the settling particles of dust.

These conditions being established, we have to consider their relations to the violence of thunder-storms. To give the reader a better conception of this relation we will briefly discuss the theory of a thunder-storm and the origin of electricity thereby developed. Friction is now generally accepted to be the cause of the electricity in a thunder-storm. Friction between air and particles of ice (according to Luvine), or between air and molecules of water (according to Andries), is the main cause of that electricity. When beside these factors particles of dust are filling the atmosphere the development of electricity is highly increased. It is the ejection of steam and ashes common to the phenomenon which causes the thunder-storms attending it to assume an exceedingly violent character.

That the pyramid of Cheops is rendered electrical by the whirling dust of the desert may here also be mentioned. It is nothing but the friction of the grains of sand on the surface of the pyramid that causes electricity to originate.

The author of this essay claims that the rapid, enormous, and lasting development of electricity during thunder storms cannot be otherwise explained than by a purely mechanical cause, analogous to the mechanical force of the hydro electrical machine. Now, as our atmosphere contains so much more dust than in former years, the fact must be of great influence regarding the intensity of electrical phenomena during thunder storms; from the same reasoning are explained volcanic eruptions. That this increased force of thunder storms must manifest itself in the greater violence and a more dangerous character of lightning stokes will be evident to the reader. But there is another cause to be mentioned. It is an established fact that air containing solid particles has a conducting power in regard to electric currents far superior to that of pure air. In our day, therefore, where these molecules of dust and solid particles fill the atmosphere to a greater extent, the latter has become a better conductor, and favors a direction of the lightning strokes toward the more impure layers in the vicinity of the earth, and, therefore, the earth itself.—*Chicago Times.*

The following States have regular bureaus for the collection of statistics on the labor question: California, Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Amber digging in East Prussia has greatly increased during the past twenty years. In 1864 the revenue was but $8,500, against $125,000 in 1883.

Pocket Gold Hunting.

The pocket-hunter is a comparatively new-comer in the California country, and only made his appearance during the last year and a half. He, too, is a prospector, but he despises quartz. He prospects for gold only, and does not desire to find a little of it in huge masses of flinty rock. He expects to dig a hole in the earth the size of a barrel and take therefrom a fortune in the pure article. His hopes are neither groundless nor without precedent. A number of pockets and seam deposits have been found, some containing a few ounces and others thousands of dollars. I was shown a hole a yard square from which $2,700 was recently taken. The deposit was found within a foot of the surface on a hillside. These pocket deposits are found in various formations, and "scientific fellows" don't succeed well in locating them, either. They are usually found in decomposed quartz, in clay seams and sometimes in wash gravel. The mode of prospecting for pockets is simple, but it, too, requires hard work and faith. The pocket-hunter selects a section where extensive placer-mining has been done and where the yield was rich. He conjectures that the gold came from somewhere, and he follows the gulches up stream as far as they have been worked, and there takes pans of dirt from the surface and hillsides. If he obtains a "color," or speck of gold, from the surface, it is a fine prospect, and he follows the trace carefully, taking the next panful of dirt to be washed from higher ground, and so on until the prospect fails; then he digs for a deposit. Occasionally it is there.

Indications are often found where weeks of panning fail to locate from whence they have been washed or thrown; and again, pockets have been found by mere accident that have thrown no trace to the surface. A good prospect may be obtained from every spot on a hillside, and yet nothing be found beneath the surface.

A pocket-hunter will carry and wash dirt for days without obtaining color. When he obtains a speck of gold, however, and if it is the rough unwashed pocket metal, his chance is fair of finding a deposit—perhaps a fortune. The winter season is the most favorable for prospecting in this manner, as every gulch then contains sufficient water for panning, while during the summer the prospector must either follow watercourses or carry dirt long distances to springs or streams, and there pan it. There are those who frequently find pockets, and, even though the deposits are large, they find them often enough to prosper moderately well in the uncertain occupation, and appear cheerful, confident and always possessed of a little money. I am inclined to think, however, that considering the number engaged, the fortunate ones are few, and for the amount of labor performed I am forced to believe that both prospectors and pocket-hunters are scantily paid.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

A Sauer-Kraut Factory.

The largest sauer-kraut factory in New York, says the *Mail and Express*, is situated in Forsyth street. It is a dingy, dull-looking building on the outside, but on mornings when the Long Island cabbage arrives, it springs into sudden and seething life. The huge farm wagons dash up in front of the building, and the canvas covers are whipped off them in an instant. At the same time the three big front windows of the factory fly open, and the teamsters and their helpers begin throwing the cabbages to two men who stand in each window. They are the cabbage inspectors, and if a head looks unsound, they toss it back to the wagon, while if it is all right they pitch it to the women dressers, who, with a swift movement of a curved knife lop off the outer leaves, and dress it for the cutter. The cutter is run by a five horse-power engine, and requires four feeders to keep it busy. It cuts 150 tons of cabbage a day. When it is cut and properly prepared the cabbage is passed to the vats. They are three in number, and sixteen feet in diameter by eight feet high. When the cut cabbage has covered the bottom of the vat to the depth of three feet, it is covered with a certain quantity of coarse salt. Then half a dozen powerful Germans wearing high rubber boots, which are never used for any other purpose, enter the vat and begin the task of stamping down the cabbage. Cabbage possesses 65 per cent. of water, and, as the fine fibres are pushed down, this begins to assert itself and the brine begins to form and rise above the solid mass. When the vat is filled the contents are held down by a cover on which heavy weights are placed. Fermentation in making sauer-kraut is about the same as in making wine, only the process is slower. It takes about six or seven weeks to mature. When the "taster" pronounces it perfect it is packed in barrels and tubs, and sent forth on its mission of supplying free-lunch counters and gladdening the Teutonic heart.

A Ton of Executive Officers.

A Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Times-Star* says. An assertion that the President and his Cabinet weigh nearly a ton would seem at first appearance rather a startling one, but it is not so far from the fact. Mr. Manning weighed at the time of his attack 225 pounds. He had gained over twenty-five pounds since he came into his position at the treasury. The President is not much behind him in weight. They are very much alike in figure, height, and general physical peculiarities. There are several of the Cabinet members who must weigh nearly 200 pounds each. Secretary Lamar is tall, broad-shouldered, and well developed physically, and must tip the beam at about that figure. Garland is a big man, very tall and muscular. He is not far from 200 in weight. Bayard is not far behind him, neither is Endicott. Vilas and Whitney must average up about 175 pounds each. Put the eight—the President and his Cabinet—on the scales, and you will find they do not fall many hundredweight below a ton.

The Jocular Judge and the Lawyer.

While Judge Walton was at work in his chamber at Portland one day a rich and very dignified lawyer, who may be called Lightweight, came in. The judge said:

"Brother Lightweight, why don't you get married?"

"Because I can't afford it. How much do you suppose it costs me to live now

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1886.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1886.

—Supreme Court met in Raleigh Monday morning.

—A band of Indians killed 2 men in Arizona last week. Two hundred troops are in pursuit of the murderers.

—Mrs. Senator Vance is President of the Tabernacle Society in Washington, an organization whose object it is to help poor and struggling churches.

—Dr. Sid Tomlinson, a prominent business man of Bush Hill, N. C., fell dead last Sunday, just after he had finished reading a chapter in the Bible to his Sunday School class.

—The Richmond & Danville railroad company has leased the Western North Carolina road, which will be known officially as the Western division of the Richmond & Danville road.

—Geo. H. Snow, Esq., has been appointed by Gov. Scales, a director in the Insane Asylum, at Raleigh, vice Col. Walter L. Steele, resigned. Mr. Snow is a gentleman of first class qualifications, and his appointment is a most excellent one.

—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* indicate that the agitation in favor of fewer hours' daily work has largely disappeared elsewhere than in Chicago. At New York it has been a practical failure, while at Chicago the attitude of manufacturers in several leading lines in locking out some 47,000 employees who demanded a shorter working-day promises to arrest the progress of the movement.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—We have received an elegant engraving of Jefferson's Home, Monticello, Va., being the first engraving of a series of "homes of our farmer Presidents,"—presented to subscribers of the *American Agriculturist*. This elegant engraving, on heavy plate paper for framing, forwarded to subscribers in tubes especially prepared for the purpose, on receipt of ten cents to cover cost of mailing.

Address AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST 751 Broadway, New York.

—The Greensboro *Workman* says there was a strike at Naomi Falls factory Wednesday morning for a reduction of time from 13 to 12 hours. About 75 hands are said to have gone out, as the demand was not acceded to.

—Friday afternoon, Fabius Haywood Fowle, son of Hon. D. G. Fowle, who shot himself accidentally Thursday, died at his father's residence in Raleigh. He was nineteen years old. His family has a wide connection in this State, and there is deep grief at the unfortunate occurrence.—*Visitor.*

NO WORK.—In Chicago at six o'clock in the evening of the 13th inst., in accordance with a decision of the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturer's Association of Chicago, all the manufacturers notified their cutters that for the present no further work would be given out. By this action nearly 30,000 men and women a majority of whom were already on a strike have been cut off from employment.

—GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for June presents many attractive features. GODEY grows better each month as the year progresses. This number completes the one hundred and twelfth volume. The subscription price for GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK is $2.00 per year.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 1.—To day Major Finger, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, sent the following letter to the boards of commissioners and of education in all the counties: "On the first Monday in June an election for a county superintendent, to hold office 'for the term of 2 years from the first Monday of December next,' will be held. The progress made in counties in which efficient superintendents have heretofore operated demonstrates the wisdom of the Legislature in providing this office, and emphasizes the importance of the duty imposed upon your boards and trustees to select men worthy and well qualified to perform the duties. The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Barksdale *vs.* The Commonwealth of Sampson county having settled the point that even to carry out the provisions of the school law, the county commissioners cannot exceed the constitutional limit of taxation. I desire to call the attention of the commissioners to the fact that if the limit is not reached the duty imposed on them by this section is not only mandatory, but is relieved by this decision of all the doubt as to its constitutionality. The limitation is $2 on poll and 66⅔ cents on each $100 worth of property to be applied to general State and county purposes, and does not apply to "special taxes laid by special acts of the Assembly." Whether the limitation is reached or not it is the duty of the County Board of Education to lay before the county commissioners an estimate of the amount necessary to continue the schools 4 months. It is hoped the commissioners will find some margin to be applied to the schools."

—The President has called a halt to the extravagent looseness of pension legislation. He holds that even in the exercise of the country's generosity considerations of economy should by no means be lost sight of and on Saturday he took the occasion to express this view pretty plainly and forcibly. He vetoed two private pension bills and in the message accompanying one of them back to the House spoke sharply of the methods of overriding the bureau especially charged with the business of passing upon pension claims, of the general looseness of pension legislation and of his purpose himself to scrutinize all pension bills in the future carefully. The message woke up Congress, and it is safe to say that it will not be without effect upon that body.

The stand taken by the President in favor of economy will be hailed by the people with applause. There is no doubt that hundreds of private pension bills have hitherto been rushed into laws which were utterly unnecessary and indefensible. Under Cleveland their number is liable to grow smaller and beautifully less. No man in existence has a keener eye for jobbery than our Democratic President and nothing of the sort can long survive under his administration. The action of Democratic Congressmen in the matter of pensions for Union soldiers is trammeled by considerations that are obvious, and this last movement of the President is therefore doubly welcome. The people are heartily with their executive in behalf of the economical expenditure of public money and they hope that he will entend his attention to the enormous outflow involved in the river and harbor bill.—*Raleigh Observer.*

Hail Storm in Orange.

BRADSHAW, N. C., May 12.—A most terrific hail storm occurred between Bradshaw, Orange county, and Lambsville, Chatham county, Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, May 12. The wheat was almost completely destroyed, tobacco plants cut to pieces and beaten into the ground. The ground was literally covered with green leaves and twigs. At the residence of Matthew Atwater even some of the slats of the garden paling were beaten off, and out of sixty panels of glass on the north side of his dwelling only five were left unbroken. Plenty of hail can be gathered up this morning, Thursday, May 13. Large stones were about the size of a hen egg.

Severe Hail Storm.

There was a severe storm of wind and hail at Reidsville about 3 o'clock p. m., on the 11th inst. The storm came from the north, attended by lightning, one bolt of which struck a tree in the midst of town. Hail fell nearly the size of a hen's egg, breaking hundreds of panes of glass, including that in the window of the bank, one building losing 300 panes on its north side—every one on that side. The roofs were stripped from a number of buildings and carried a hundred yards or more, and several trees were twisted out of the ground and hurled across the railroad track. It is estimated that the damage in Reidsville will amount to some eight or ten thousand dollars.

AT COMPANY SHOPS AND VICINITY.

At Glencoe Cotton Mills, near Company Shops, the storm was quite severe. We learn that 1,500 panes of glass were broken from the windows of the mills. At Company Shops a house was blown down and the new cotton factory, which is being erected by the Messrs. Holt, was unroofed—the tin roofing being rolled up as if it were paper. We have not learned the amount of damage done to property.—*Greesboro Workman.*

Terrible Storms Sweeping Through the West.

KANSAS CITY, May 11.—As nearly as can be learned amid the intense excitement and confusion, about 20 persons are known to be dead. At the Lathrop school 11 children are reported dead. Of the four buildings wrecked all were more or less unsound. The school building wrecked has been condemned, and the courthouse by many was considered unsafe. Except in these four houses the storm, although entailing such heavy loss of life, was nothing in the nature of the tornado that visited the city three years ago. It was simply a violent wind, accompanied by a flood of water and some hail, which turned many streets into rivers. Signs, shutters and chimneys were blown about and a number of vehicles were overturned in the streets. The black clouds that rolled over the city created almost the darkness of night and made timid ones crouch in terror in the cellars. The streets were entirely deserted and in some instances horses were seen wandering about attached to vehicles and seeking refuge from the pelting storm.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 13.—Several accidents from lightning yesterday and last night are reported, most of them fatal to one or more persons. The foundations of several houses at Springfield, Ohio, were washed out and the houses fell. At Dayton, Ohio, the drainage of the city led the water to Main street, where the business blocks occupy all the ground. The thoroughfare became a river and flooded all the store cellars, destroying goods.

No loss of life is reported in Dayton, but no end of damage was done. Washouts are reported on every road out of Dayton this morning. No trains have arrived since last night at 9 o'clock. All kinds of extravagant rumors are afloat.

ATCHISON, Ind., May 13.—The bridge over the Wabash river was blown down yesterday. Several persons were on it at the time and all are supposed to be killed. Two brick houses were blown to pieces and a great many frame houses and barns.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Dispatches from Vichy Springs Mineral Point, Boone, Terre, Sedaila, Green Ridge, in Missouri, and Nortonville, Leavenworth and Osage City, in Kansas, report that great damage was done to property by the violent wind, rain and hail storm yesterday, but no loss of life is reported.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—Only the merest outlines of the great disaster at Xenia, Ohio are yet obtainable. From these it appears that the rain fall last night was the worst ever known in that part of the State. It was a lengthened cloud-burst, beginning at 8 o'clock and continuing until after 10. Shawnee run, which runs through a portion of the town, with cottages built on its banks, rose to an unprecedented height. From 50 to 100 buildings were swept from their foundations and the inmates suddenly found themselves in an angry flood. How many lives were lost is not yet known, but at 12:30 rescuing parties had secured 28 bodies. It was estimated that a number more would be found. The storm is described as the most disastrous ever known on the Little Miami railroad. The nearest approach any train could to the city was three miles. The bridges were all washed away, the track was also torn away in many places; trees swept down and fences destroyed. The crops are also ruined. It will require days to repair the railroads.

Hurricane in Pennsylvania.

CHESTER, Penn., May 13.—Yesterday's storm was a hurricane and the air was filled with fragments of houses, fences and trees.

The government fleet lying up here was blown from its moorings and part of it carried down the Delaware river.

Another Western Horror.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 15.—A dispatch from Fort Wayne says: About midnight a cyclone crossed the track of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, 2 miles west of Forest, Ohio. It blew down a tree which scraped the side of the fast express east bound, injuring 10 or 12 passengers, one seriously, his leg being broken and one eye put out. The storm also did great damage along Blanchard river. The town of Dunick, Ind., was struck by the storm, four persons killed and between 15 and 20 injured. Several buildings were blown to pieces and many unroofed. The latest advices from there said all the citizens are out hunting for the dead and wounded. Further particulars are not obtainable as yet, as the wires are all down.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 15.—The estimated losses to the 9 counties devastated by flood and wind, in Greene, Clark, Madison, Maimi, Darke, Preble, Montgomery, Butler and Warren will foot up two million dollars.

Frost and Ice in the West.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Dispatches from various points in Illinois, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Western Michigan, report a heavy frost yesterday morning and this morning, which did a great deal of damage to small fruits. At East Towas Mich., thin ice formed, while at Muskegon, the ice was an inch thick and vegetation has been killed.

The Hurricane in Spain.

MADRID, May 14.—The damage by the hurricane here will exceed $1,250,000. The Queen has sent a sum to the relief fund. Animals even exhibited the wildest terror during the hurricane. Farms, crops, and villages were destroyed and ravaged. In the country districts the working classes suffered the heayiest losses. Many washerwomen were blown into the river Manzanares and twenty-eight drowned. The largest tree in Madrid, which stood in front of the Parliament building was blown down. The houses are crowded with sufferers. The storm was preceded by several days of extremely hot weather.

Friday's Tornado.

TOPEKA, Kansas, May 15.—A destructive cyclone struck the northern part of this county yesterday and swept away a portion of the town of Meriden. A large number of buildings were destroyed. Eighteen or twenty persons were hurt, 2 or 3 probably fatally. Several persons who were out doors went sailing through the air.

Nothing was left above the ground in the path of the storm, Trees were torn up by the roots.

FOREST, Ohio, May 15.—This place and vicinity was visited by a tornado last night about 11 o'clock. The air was filled by balls of fire which explodedwith a loud snapping sound. The storm came from the Southwest and extended in a Northeasterly direction. There are known to have been five persons killed, and a number injured, two probably fatally.

The residence of Mr. McElree was blown down killing McElree and his mother-in-law. A house near by was destroyed, killing a man, name not given. The house of Thos. Moore is razed to the ground, injuring Mr. Moore, John Thompson and J. Pickett seriously but not fatally. Big Oak school house and church, 2 miles east of town are destroyed. Samuel Huckard was fatally hurt and his wife injured by the blowing down of his residence. Centerpool House, one mile west of the town was leveled to the ground. In Blanchard River Valley fences and telegraph poles, trees and many houses were laid low.

A Fearful Hurricane Across the Water.

LONDON, May 15.—The weather in France is cold and squally. Terrific storms occurred throughout France. Near Montezuma the vine yards have been destroyed. The damage is placed at 1,000,000 francs. A hurricane passed over the town and partially destroyed it. Several persons were killed and a number injured. Several gales have also been experienced in Germany. Two ships that were lying in the river Oder foundered and five persons were drowned. The cyclone which passed over Lonado, a town of Lombardy, destroyed a large number of houses. Five persons were killed.

The State University.

The Catalogue of the University of North Carolina for the session 1885-'86 shows 204 students.

The preparatory classes in Latin and Greek were discontinued at the beginning of the year, although many students of insufficient preparation were thereby excluded from the University.

The Faculty numbers fifteen, with an additional member to be added during the coming summer. The vacancy in Greek, caused by the death of Prof. Hooper, is also to be filled at the next meeting of the Board.

The course of instruction have been extended and elevated by the increase in the Faculty. Continuous instruction is offered for four years in Latin, Greek, English, Modern Languages and Mathematics. In the sciences enlarged facilities have been provided for work in the laboratory and field; and in these, as also in Moral Psilosophy, instruction extends over a longer period than formerly.

A college of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, a Department of Normal Instruction and a School of Law offer special courses to students in these branches of study.

Perhaps the most striking improvement in the work of the University is the post-graduate instruction that is offered in every department.

—The High Point *Enterprise* says: A most shocking affair occurred at Thomasville a few days since. A Mr. Rothrock's little child, aged 4 years, was feeding bread to some hogs when one of them bit the child's finger and it began to bleed freely. When the brutes smelt the blood they seized the child and began devouring it, and only stopped when they had eaten nearly all of its body but the head. This is the second child Mr. Rothrock has lost by accident. Some years ago one of his little girls took the baby and went to a school house near by to play. She raised the sash of a window and put the baby into the school house, but when she attempted to follow the sash fell and caught her by the neck and she hung in that position till she died.

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WE received and sold during the year of 1885 one hundred eighty-two and one-half car loads Merchandise, 3,647,069 pounds, on which we paid ten thousand, three hundred and twelve dollars freight. Our sales this year have been very much larger than up to this time last year.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

In this department we are fully prepared to meet the wants of the trade and able to meet any and all competition from every source. We invite an examination of our stock and prices.

RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.

We buy our Coffees in large lots from importers, Sugars from the refineries, Syrups, Molasses, Oils, Meats, Flour and Ship Stuff in car load lots at the lowest cash prices.

WE ALSO BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES

Leather, White Lead, Ropes, Buckets, Tubs, Kegs, Drugs, Fish, Glass, Putty, Tin-Ware and hundreds of other things,

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Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Mattocks, Handled Hoes, Locks, Hinges, Pocket and Table Knives, Files, Grass Scythes, Grain Scythes and Cradles, Saws, Steel Plows and a full line of Staple Hardware as cheap as the cheapest.

HATS.

We buy them in large quantities by the solid case which enables us to sell them for less money than the same goods can be bought elsewhere from parties not buying to same advantage.

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We make these a specialty, and in addition to a full line of other makes we have increased our assortment of the celebrated BAY STATE SHOES AND BOOTS. Also have a splendid assortment of T. MILES' SON'S Men's and Ladies' fine Shoes. There are no equals to these Shoes. We have the control of them in this market and sell them very low. Our Men's RANDOLPH $2.00 Shoes are the best home-made Calf Skin Shoes for the money we have ever seen.

We have in stock Children's Shoes of every good style from 25 cents to $2.00 per pair, Misses' from 60 cents to $3.00 per pair, Ladies, including Slippers, Oxford Ties, Cloth Gaiters and Foxed Gaiters from 75 cents to $5.50 per pair, Boys' and Men's Shoes from 60 cents to $7.50 per pair, Boots $1.00 to $6.00 per pair

We Have in Stock more than 5,000 Pair.

MEN'S GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Cottonades, Drills, Shirtings, Gauze and Dress Shirts, Collars, Half Hose, Suspenders, and a full line of furnishing goods.

FRIES' Jeans, Cottonades, Cotton Yarn, Bed Laps, Arista Sheeting. EAGLE & PHŒNIX Jeans, Cottonades, Tickings, Shirtings and Ball Sewing Cotton, CEDAR FALLS Sheeting. L. B. & L. S. HOLT'S Plaids, J. & P. COAT'S Spool Cotton and many other goods at factory prices.

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES the best, for sale only by us.

LADIES GOODS.

Very large stock of NEW DRESS GOODS of every description, Trimmings, Hosiery, Summer Underwear, Corsets, Gloves, and a full line of NOTIONS at prices lower than you can buy them elsewhere.

WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR LINE OE CASHMERES, being wholesale buyers we buy in larger quantities than any of our competitors and get greater advantages in our purchases. Our expenses in this department are less than those of any other house, all of which enables us to sell at very low prices. The Ladies are cordially invited to examine our goods and prices.

FERTILIZERS.

STAR BRAND SPECIAL TOBACCO MANURE for growing fine Tobacco, STAR BRAND GUANO for Tobacco, Corn, Oats, Cotton, Wheat and Vegetables. There is no equal to the STAR BRAND SPECIAL TOBACCO MANURE. There is more fine tobacco grown from the use of it than is grown by the use of all its competitors In the field, in the curing, in the color, in the weight and in the price on the warehouse floor, its superior quality is fully demonstrated. We have known a number of instances this year where the tobacco grown from the use of one sack sold from $200 to $350. The fine tobacco is all that pays the farmer to grow and the STAR BRAND SPECIAL is the best fertilizer made for producing this grade. STANDARD FULLY GUARANTEED, prices lower than last year.

NO CHANGE IN TERMS.

Knowing by experience that it is better for us and for our customers we have adopted the cash system in our retail departments and sell goods at a very small margin of profit ONLY FOR CASH OR SALEABLE COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Come and see us, examine and price our goods.

Yours very truly,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

March 24th, 1886.

WE DON'T SAY MUCH,

But we merely want the people to try us.

J. HOFFLIN & CO.,

TWIN CITY

CLOTHING HOUSE,

CORNER STORE, GRAY BLOCK.

FINE MEN'S CLOTHING FINE YOUTH'S CLOTHING! AND BOYS' CLOTHING, FROM ONE DOLLAR UP.

CORNER STORE, GRAY BLOCK.

TWIN CITY CLOTHING HOUSE.

OF

J. HOFFLIN & CO.,

CORNER STORE,

GRAY BLOCK.

NEW STORE!

J. HOFFMAN.

I HAVE OPENED IN THE BUXTON-SHELTON BLOCK, WITH A NEW AND Elegant line of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, LACES, HAMBURG EDGING, NOTIONS,

LADIES, MISSES AND GENTS SHOES, HATS,

and everything usually contained in a first-class DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT. Have bought for cash, and every article is marked with the lowest possible price. We courteously invite you to visit our Store, whether you wish to buy or not. It is a pleasure to show our goods to visitors. A full assortment of

ZEIGLER'S FINE SHOES FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

WE DON'T FEAR COMPETITION!

All we ask is an examination of our goods and prices.

J. HOFFMAN.

Winston, N. C., May 6, 1886.

M. W. NORFLEET. J. S. SCALES.

PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.

For the Sale of Leaf Tobacco.

Main building 190x60 with an M 40x70, containing 14,300 square feet floor room. Basement under warehouse for storage and handling both planters and shippers Tobacco. The building, unlike any other in the city, has both sky lights and side lights with more than three thousand (3,000) panes of glass, thereby admitting the bright rays of sun light which shows the golden leaf to best advantage, and insuring for it the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Two additional Camp-Rooms have been added, naking a more and comfortable room for planters. New stalls have been built making ample accomodation for stock.

We extend a hearty welcome to all, both old and new customers, and promise renewed efforts for their interest.

Personal attention given to the sale of every parcel of Tobacco whether planter or shipper be present or absent. Our Leaf Dealers and Manufacturers will handle many millions of pounds this season and the Winston market will be equal to any in liberal prices. We would advise the marketing of a portion of the best, and brightest grades of the crop during winter, and early spring, retaining the common and greenish grades until later in the season—when the demand may be greater.

H. J. CRUTE, as Auctioneer, has no superior in the city. W. A WEBSTER, of Rockingham, Floor Manager, looks well to your interest. J. M. JESSUP, Assistant Floor Manager, is always glad to see you. JNO. R. TAYLOR and ED. STRAYHORN on sale with book and statement, make quick the count on each parcel as sold. W. LONG, of Yadkin, marks the tag that tells the price. S. T. NEAL passes out promptly your check that draws the cash at Vaughn & Pepper's.

WHEN YOU ARE READY COME TO PIEDMONT.

Your Friends,

M. W. NORFLEET & CO.

No. 16-3m.

J. F. HARRIS,

—AGENT OF—

National Tobacco Fertilizer,

AND ORCHILLA GUANO.

WINSTON, N. C.

For Bright Yellow Tobacco use the NATIONAL TOBACCO FERTILIZER. It is a high grade Fertilizer, wholly reliable and is highly recommended by those who have used it. We could give hundreds of Testimonials, but will quote only a few to show what our patrons think of it.

Mr. JONAH LINEBACK, of Winston, Forsyth County, N. C., says, April 2, 1886: I used National Tobacco Fertilizer last season, and consider it the very best I ever used. Shall use as long I as can get it. It starts tobacco off right and yellows it on the hill.

Mr. W. H. LIVENGOOD, Winston, Forsyth County, N. C., says, April 1, 1886: The effect of National on my tobacco was wonderful. I think it the best fertilizer I have ever used as it draws moisture and does not burn up tobacco like most fertilizers.

Mr. JOHN L. WARD, of Farmington, Davie County, N. C., says, February 1, 1886: I used your National Tobacco Fertilizer on my tobacco crop last year, and am glad to say it acted better than any I have used for several years. I will use it again this season.

Mr. J. B. SICKLOFF, of Bethany, Davidson County, N. C., says, February 4, 1886: I used your National last year and was pleased with it. It is as good or better than any I ever used. The tobacco grows off well and yellows on the hill. Expect to use it again.

FOR SALE BY

J. F. HARRIS,

whose office is at F. A. MARTIN'S STORE, on

LIBERTY ST., WINSTON, N. C.

April 29, 1886.-1m.

DON'T

BUY YOUR

TOMBSTONES,

UNTIL YOU SEE

I. W. DURHAM,

WINSTON, N. C.

DESIGNS MAILED FREE.

No. 17.—3m.

BROWN'S WAREHOUSE,

THE LEADING HOUSE

In the Winston Market for 14 Years.

—OFFERS YOU—

The very best light for showing Tobacco.
The best of accommodations.
The coolest House in Summer.
Good handling for your Tobacco.
The best of Auctioneers.
Close attention to every parcel when being sold.
Guarantees the highest market prices.

YOU ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

day or night and whether first or last sale,

DRIVE TO BROWN'S.

Yours Truly,

BROWN & CARTER.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1886.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9	Leaves Salem,	6.30 a. m.
" 10	Arrives "	11.25 a. m.
" 11	Leaves "	6.55 p. m.
" 12	Arrives "	1.17 a. m.

—Tobacco factories all in operation—thirty odd.

—The tax levy of Stokes county for 1885 amounts to $3,328.

—Frank P. Baldwin, son of Rev. M. Baldwin, has been elected Mayor of High Point.

—The Supper at Clinard's Stand, on last Friday and Saturday evenings, was a gratifying success.

—Timothy Transu, resident about four miles west of this place, has had a slight attack of paralysis.

—F. T. Harmon, of High Point, has planted 15 acres of ground with tomato seed, says the *Enterprise*.

—W. A. Walker sold his residence on Cherry Street and the P. O. building in Winston, to Frank Miller, for $7,000.

—There will be a promenade concert in the Square on the evening of the 22d, in the evening, given by the Salem Fire Company.

—Dr. Rondthaler officiated in the Methodist church Sunday morning, by special request, in the absence of Dr. Bagwell, the pastor.

—The Mocksville *Times* says: Mrs. F. M. Johnson, of Farmington, who has been sick so long, we are glad to say is improving.

—Superior Court in session, his Honor, Judge Montgomery presiding with his usual ability. His charge to the jury is highly spoken of.

—Wednesday evening, sometime between 4 and 5 o'clock, at or near Shore, Yadkin county, Levi Sears stabbed and killed Frank Flynn.—*Daily.*

—Sorry to learn that Rev. C. L. Rights was taken sick at Bethania, while attending the Moravian Conference. He has since improved somewhat and returned home.

—The weather, the latter part of last week, was cool, and on Monday night, Tuesday night and Wednesday the rain fell in torrents, causing an overflow of meadows and low lands.

—The farmers of Stokes county will hold a meeting at Danbury on the first Monday in June for the purpose of organizing clubs in every township in Stokes, to meet monthly.—*Daily.*

—Our young friend, W. R. Hine, has our thanks for an invitation to be present at the commencement of Oak Ridge Institute on May 31st and June 1st. The Institution is flourishing.

—Mr. Reich, of Texas, who is on a visit to relatives and friends in this place and vicinity, has contributed an article to his home paper, the Farmersville *Times*, complimentary to this place and vicinity.

—The Moravian District Conference of the Southern Province met at Bethania last week. Dr. Rondthaler, presided and Rev. James E. Hall, was Secretary. The meeting was pleasant and encouraging. We regret that we have no report of the proceedings.

STRAWBERRIES.—Our market is being well supplied with strawberries at from 10 to 12 cents a quart. Rev. E. Weisner sold the largest lot we have seen, on Tuesday. He says he has only one-eighth of an acre planted in strawberries, and expects to realize $25 or $30 therefrom.

—J. Y. Burchfield, who passed through here several days ago taking a woman to Morganton from Stokes, came back through this place yesterday, with a Mrs. Mabe, who has been in the asylum at Morganton some time, but who is now so much improved as to be taken to her two children in Stokes.—*Daily.*

RAILROAD MEETING IN MOCKSVILLE.—There was an enthusiastic meeting in Mocksville of the citizens of Davie county, on Saturday last, in the interest of the Roanoke & Southern Railroad. Committees were appointed from the several townships of the county to receive subscriptions.

PROHIBITION IN YADKIN.—A meeting was held at Yadkinville on Saturday 15th, of the citizens of Yadkin county, for the purpose of organizing the county. Six townships out of nine were represented by delegates. A County Executive committee was appointed as were also township committees.

—The Justices of the Peace are quired by law to meet at the Court House on the first Monday in June, to elect a Board of County Commissioners, a County Superintendent of Public Instruction, to levy taxes, and transact any other business that may come up for their consideration.

N. W. N. C. Guide Book.

An illustrated edition of this popular pamphlet has just been issued. An appendix notices the late improvements in Salem and Winston. Price 25 cents.

Church Directory.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting and S. S. Teacher's meeting.

Thursday evening, Young Mens' Prayer meeting, in the Boys' School House.

Friday evening, the Young People's meeting.

Saturday evening, Confirmation Instruction for women and girls in the chapel at 5:30 p. m; and for men and boys at 8:45 p. m. Saturday night the Elm Street Prayer meeting at a quarter of eight o'clock.

Sunday, preaching at 10:30, and at night 7:30.

Salem Female Academy.

Commencement Exercises of Salem Female Academy begin with the Baccalauriate Sermon on Sunday, June 13th; Reading of Essays by Graduating Class, Tuesday night, June 15th; Art Reception, Wednesday afternoon, June 16th; Concert Wednesday night; Commencement Day, Thursday, June 17th.

The May *Academy* says:

"It is with great pleasure that we announce the Hon. W. C. Breckenridge of the 7th Congressional District of Kentucky, as Commencement orator. Mr. Breckenridge has a wide reputation as a finished and impressive speaker. He is, indeed, one of the leading orators of the South," Gov. Vance will accompany him. Rev. Robert DeSchweinitz will present the diplomas. Hon. Jas. W. Reed, our Representative in Congress, will also be present.

—The Pilot Mountain Baptist Association will hold their third session at Westfield, Stokes county, beginning Friday before the fifth Sunday in May. Rev. H. A. Brown will preach the introductory sermon. Rev. S. F. Conrad will conduct a Bible reading on the proper use of money.—*Sentinel.*

— Commencement exercises of Gaston College will be held on 27th and 28th inst.; Rev. Edward Rondthaler, D. D., of Salem, N. C., will deliver the literary address. 220 pupils were enrolled in 1885-'86, of which 123 were boarding students, 60 music pupils, 23 commercial students, and 11 art students.

STRAWBERRIES.—If a daily supply of strawberries is desired from the Cedar Cove Nurseries, orders should be sent in at once and they will be delivered in Winston and Salem until the crop is exhausted.

Address N. W. CRAFT,
Shore, N. C.

—Zera Semon will give his unique and attractive exhibitions at the Opera House on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights. The Professor's sleight of hand is better than ever. In Vantriloquism he is excellent. The Royal Marionettes are delightful. They are miniature figures and made to go through all the performances of minstrels, etc., representing a complete "Humpty Dumpty" show. The distribution of gifts is a popular feature of the performance. See advertisement.

"OLD LANDMARKS; OR FAITH AND PRACTICE OF THE MORAVIAN CHURCH, AT THE TIME OF ITS REVIVAL AND RESTORATION IN 1727, AND 20 YEARS AFTER," BY REV. F. F. HAGEN.

This is a "strong and hearty," book and should be in the hands of Moravians, as it gives a closer insight into the spiritual life of our fathers. It is full of facts, and contains many valuable suggestions by the author. There is not a dull page in it, and therefore a valuable book to all christians for encouragement in their daily walk and conversation and an excellent "Sunday Reading Book," especially so to Moravians. We hope the book will meet with the encouragement it deserves. Price $1.75. For sale at the Salem Bookstore.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

PANTHER CREEK, N. C.,
May 10th, 1886.

Messrs. Editors:—Wheat is look very well and from the present outlook there will be a large yield through this section. Farmers are paying more attention to the grain crops this year than common; many are planting part of their tobacco land in corn which is a wise move I think.

There is a cow in this county belonging to Major Bruce that has five legs, the fifth leg comes out on top of the shoulder but does not reach to the ground while it is as perfect as one of the other legs.

While putting some logs together last Saturday I found a partridge nest with six eggs in it, the earliest I have ever known them to lay since the law protecting birds has been put in force, and where the stock law has been adopted the partridges are very plentiful.

The health of this community is very good at this time.

Yours, &c., J. N. S. DOUB.

On Thursday evening, May 11th, the Public School at Waughtown closed with an entertainment. A very large crowd in attendance—The good people of Waughtown are waking up on the subject of education. Last year they continued the school six months, by subscription, and this year again. They embraced the opportunity, and purposed to "make hay while the sunshines." Not every teacher is so persevering as Mr. Messer, and we are pleased to see his work is appreciated. At the close of the exercises, which were unusually good, Mr Wm. H. Shepperd delivered an excellent address. Remarks were also made by Messrs. R. C. Charles, Dr. M. E. Teague and M. J. Bodenhammer, all calculated to encourage teacher and scholars.

Shipping Fruit.

We have been shown a letter of May 1st, which was sent to N. W. Craft, from New York, being a solicitation for fine fruit during this Spring and Summer, in which the writer says: "The peach crop in Maryland and Delaware is going to be very light this season; and as the bulk of the supply for Northern markets comes from these States, it will give North Carolina a chance she has not had for years." If North Carolina has to supply the bulk of the peach crop to the Northern cities this year, there is most surely a rich harvest ahead for those who have invested money in growing peach orchards. Those who grow fruit for market as a business, are making every arrangement, preparing crates, &c; no doubt to be ready for the cream of the trade.

If the farms who have a surplus of strawberries, cherries or peaches will prepare themselves for shipping their fruit in good time, no doubt many dollars can be made, while the grower who waits to prepare for shipment until fruit is ripe surely must sustain much losses on their fruits.

Liberty Union.

The Union meeting of Liberty Association will convene with the church at Thomasville, beginning on Friday before the fifth Sabbath in May, 1886.

The Spring session being devoted to Sunday School work, the following programme will be observed:

Introductory sermon by Rev. L. E. Duncan, of Lexington.

QUERIES.

1st. What to teach? S. H. Thompson.

2nd. Who ought to teach? J. B. Richardson.

3rd. What is necessary preparation for successful teaching? G. F. Smith, sen.

4th. How to teach? W. B. Harrell.

5th. What part ought all members of a church (except the teachers) to take in her Sunday School? C. W. Trice.

6th. Report of Executive Committee.

CHARLIE H. TEAGUE, *Sec.*

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner.

Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at Winston, N. C., at Dr. Thompson's Drug Store.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending May 15th, 1886:

Ladies.

Miss Sarah Bodenhamer, Miss C. F. Butner, Miss Lily Doub, Miss Carrie Hamlin, Miss Rachel Hoffman, Miss Loula Holland.

Gentlemen.

S. A. Burk, Mr. Mahlon Charles, Mr. G. W. Elliott, Mr. L. Richardson, Mr. I. P. Robins, Mr. Franklin Spaugh, Mr. David M. Williard, Joe Whicker.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

NEW FURNITURE HOUSE.

To the Citizens of Winston and surrounding Country.—We have established a branch house of our large Furniture Factory at Knoxville, Tennessee, on Liberty Street, Winston, near the Post-office, where you can find all grades of furniture at lower prices than ever known in this country We make our own goods and know what we are selling you. Please give us a call before you buy, and save money by buying from us.

A. KENNEDY, JR., Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Special bargains in SHOES for Ladies and Men during May and June, at C. W. WELFARE'S.

—Fine lot of Ladies HOSE just received at C. R. WELFARE'S.

—For ELEGANT JEWELRY, in endless variety, go to BEVAN, the Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—Trusses accurately fitted and satisfaction guaranteed at ASHCRAFT & OWEN'S, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

—SUGAR and COFFEE as low as any big or little store at
C. R. WELFARE'S.

—Just opened a full line of ZIEGLER'S FINE SHOES for Ladies and Misses at J. HOFFMAN'S, Buxton & Shelton Block. A full line of Dry Goods.

—For Artist's Tube Colors, Brushes and Artist's Materials of all kinds, go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

—If you want your WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED by skilled workmen, and ENGRAVING and LETTERING done by *practical Engravers*, go to J. BEVAN Watchmaker and Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, May 18th, at the Moravian Church, in Salem, Rev. WALTER W MOORE, of Hampden Sidney College, Va., to Miss LOULA FRIES, of this place. The church was beautifully decorated with a huge mound of flowers in front of the pulpit, and stands of cactus on each side. Rev. Dr. Rondthaler, of the Moravian, and Rev. Dr. Johnston, of the Presbyterian church, officiated. At 8:45 the bridal party entered the church. In front were the ushers: Messrs. Sam Patterson and Will Shaffner on one side, and Drew Patterson and Howard Rondthaler on the other. Then came the attendants: Miss Delphine Hall, Salem, and Rev. E. W. Smith, Greensboro; Miss Agnes Wolle, Salem, and Rev. J. J. Vance, Wytheville, Va.; Miss Cora Williamson, Ruffin, N. C. and Rev. R. E. Caldwell, Frankfort, Ky.; Miss Janet Wilson, Raleigh and Rev. S. T. Mosby, Lynchburg, Va.; Miss Ida Moore, Salem and Mr. W. B. Williamson, Winston; Miss Minnie Vogler, Salem and Dr. C. L. Alexander, Charlotte; Miss Anna De Schweinitz, Salem and Mr. George Bryan, Richmond, Va. Misses Carrie Bahnson, Salem, and Carro Buxton, Winston, had charge of the wedding-ring. Last came the bride and groom. The bride was dressed in white satin, with a veil of point lace, and wore diamonds. After the ceremony the bridal party proceeded to the house of Mrs. L. M. Fries, the mother of the bride, where refreshments were served. At 2 A. M. on Wednesday, the party broke up. At 6 the attendants took the train and accompanied the newly-married pair to Greensboro. The bride and groom will embrace in their bridal tour many of the large cities and watering-places of the North, including Niagara and Lake George. The bridal presents were numerous and handsome.

At the residence of Mrs. Col. Masten, in Winston, ARTHUR KETCHAM and Miss ANNIE L. HOLLAND. Rev. S. D. Franklin officiating.

Near Mt. Airy, on the 4th inst., by Rev. Miles Foy, JOHN L. BANNER to Miss EMMA BANNER.

In Davidson county, SAMUEL S. BURKHARD to Miss MARY J. COX.

In Davidson county, R. L. LOMAX to Miss Susan E. GOBBLE.

At Smith Grove, Davie county, on the 5th inst., by Rev. W. C. Wilson, JOHN W. SHEEK to Miss MARY LOUIS KIMBROUGH.

DIED.

In Winston, on the 8th inst., Mrs. WADE BYNUM, of consumption, in her 33rd year.

In this county, May 7th, Mrs. MARGARET HESTER, wife of E. A. Hester, aged about 30 years.

In Davidson co., MARION SNIDER.

Near Wilson's Store, Stokes county, of pneumonia, May 7, Mrs. BETTY WARNER, aged 50 years.

T. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Interesting Experiences.

Hiram Cameron, Furniture Dealer of Columbus, Ga., tells his experience, thus: "For three years have tried every remedy on the market for Stomach and Kidney Disorders, but got no relief until I used Electric Bitters. Took five bottles and am now cured, and think Electric Bitters the best Blood Purifier in the world."—Maj. A. B. Reed, of West Liberty, Ky., used Electric Bitters for an old standing Kidney affection and says: "Nothing has ever done me so much good as Electric Bitters."—Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Dr. V. O. Thompson, of Winston.

OPERA HOUSE.
3 NIGHTS.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, MAY 20th.
MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2:30 O'CLOCK.

ZERA SEMON,
The ORIGINAL ZERA, together with Bell's original
ROYAL MARIONETTES,
In Magic Minstrel and the Pantomine
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
People's Popular Prices!
25 and 35 Cents.
100 elegant and valuable presents given away at each show. 100

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.
RICHMOND, VA.
THE GREAT FAMILY WEEKLY.
Eight Large Pages, 64 Columns, only $1 per Year.

The **Weekly Dispatch** is filled with the news from all parts of the world. Our telegraphic service covers every country.

All great social, religious and political movements at home or abroad are faithfully chronicled.

All new discoveries in science and their application to agricultural and mechanical arts, find a place in its columns.

The farmer has a department full of instructive matter; and the ladies are kept informed of Fashion's varying phases and of all new household novelties.

It is a welcome visitor to every member of the family.

Every number contains an interesting story, and portraits and biographical sketches of leading men of our own and other countries.

A weekly review of the principal markets of the United States is an important feature.

In short, we aim to make the **Weekly Dispatch** so attractive in all its departments that its readers will not willingly give it up, and so valuable as an educator of young and old, that no family can afford to be without it.

Special attention is given to **North Carolina** news, our corps of correspondents in that State furnishing everything of interest promptly by telegraph.

Our circulation was doubled the past year. The large additions to our subscription lists already received, give assurance that it will be more than doubled again this year.

Sample copies mailed free to any address.

Try the **Weekly Dispatch** one year, by sending a dollar to

THE DISPATCH COMPANY,
Richmond, Va.

CATALOGUE FREE.
Send your name and address for the CEDAR COVE NURSERIES CATALOGUE, representing an immense stock of most beautiful
TREES, VINES AND PLANTS.
Over One Million Trees, Vines and Plants
for permanent orchard planting, and stock for Nurserymen.
Every variety of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Apricot, Plum, Nectarines, Grapes, Strawberries, or any other kind of fruits that is worth growing can be supplied.
Orders solicited from all planters.
Address
N. W. CRAFT
SHORE, YADKIN CO., N. C.

CONTINENTAL
HOOF OINTMENT
—WILL CURE—
Hard and Cracked Hoofs, Sprains, Sores, Swelled Limbs, Mange, Galls, Burns, Scratches, &c., &c., &c.
Is not affected by exposure to the air: does not become rancid; contains no poisons; can be used on all sorts of animals; is perfectly clean and can be used on the human body as effectively as for animals.
Refer to R. W. Belo, Belo House, and Harrison Crouse, who have used the ointment, and highly recommend it.
For Sale at SALEM BOOKSTORE

THE NEW TWIN-CITY
ART GALLERY,
Main Street, Winston, N. C.
HAS now been open since December, 1885, yet in that short time has so clearly proven the ability of Mr. E. K. HOUGH to make FIRST CLASS WORK, that the united voice of Winston-Salem pronounces him the best artist ever here.
Mr. Hough not only makes CARDS, CABINETS and PANELS in all modern styles, but he also COPIES OLD PICTURES and makes PORTRAITS FROM LIFE, by a NEW and SUPERIOR PROCESS that ensures ACCURATE LIKENESS, ENTIRE PERMANENCE and ELEGANT ARTISTIC EFFECTS, making them worthy of the proudest homes, yet at prices so moderate all can afford them. No American home in this Artistic Age is well furnished without pictures on its walls. The best pictures are Family portraits that carry the family history, and testify to family affection and family pride.
Then do not fail to improve this unusual opportunity of Artist and Photographer combined to adorn your homes artistically and also honor the memory of loved ones gone, and leave a legacy to those who follow you, by having old pictures enlarged and new ones taken while Hough is here.
HOUGH,
Main Street, Winston-Salem.
15-3m.

GOOD WORK, GOOD PAY.
POOR WORK, POOR PAY.
I desire to employ fifty agents at once, to sell the products of the
RALEIGH NURSERIES,
in every section of the South. ☞ Write for terms to agents at once, and get to work before the field is occupied. Address,
S. OTHO WILSON,
Vineyard, Wake Co., N. C.

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SLAVES IN THE ORIENT.

THE EXPERIENCE OF AN AMERICAN IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Visiting the House of a Prominent Slave Dealer in Disguise—Female Slaves and Their Prices.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* tells how, with an expenditure of but twenty dollars, he succeeded after some trouble in visiting the house of one of the principal female slave dealers of Constantinople, and seeing all there was to be seen there. He says:

My middleman was an Armenian renegade, and he agreed to introduce me under the guise of a "Ferenghi hakim bashi," a Frank doctor in the employ of the Turkish army. At the hour appointed I met the Armenian, whom I will call Kevork. I donned the garb provided for me, including fez, armed my eyes with green spectacles, put a false beard on, as well as a military sword, and thus accoutred sallied forth into the dark. We got into a closed carriage and drove over to Stamboul. We gained the Mahmond Djaddessi, the principal street of the town, and passed the tomb of Sultan Mahmoud and the "Burat column," that ancient bronze monument of Greek valor over the Persians of old. Soon after that I was blindfolded, and then the carriage made a turn to the right. We were driven over the most horrible pavement, and I was shaken out of my seat more than once, but the bandage over my eyes was immediately readjusted. After the lapse of what seemed to me a long while, but was probably only ten minutes or so, the carriage stopped. I was taken out of it, and a third person took my left arm, while Kevork linked his into my right one. Thus we walked for another five minutes, when my left arm was released and my guide knocked at a door, which was immediately opened, and I was led up two steps into a hall and up a worn-out staircase of stone, finally through two rooms. In the center of the third room the bandage was removed from my eyes, and I was led to a divan and sat down. The room in which I found myself was oblong in shape, of more than average size, and bare of furniture save divans running around three sides of it. There were cushions on them, here and there. There stood, also, a mangal (brass vessel filled with glowing charcoal) in the center of the room, and some candelabra furnished a good light. Two small tables, about eighteen inches in height each, stood near the divans. There were two windows, but close latticework on the inside prevented a view into the street. I had but barely completed this hasty survey when a courtly old Turk, the owner of the house, entered. I noticed that he wore the green strip of the hadji around his fez. He made the modern salutation of the Mussulman by touching his breast and forehead, and I began to hurl my Turkish phrases, acquired the day before from Mr. Werndel, at his devoted old head, occasionally assisted by honest Kevork.

"Aksham lariniz hair alsoun!" (May your evening be felicitous) I remarked in execrable Osmanli.

He replied the same.

"Alish verish nasil?" (How is business?) I continued.

"Durghun" (dull) he said, whereupon he clapped his hands; a Nubian appeared, and he gave some order. A moment later narghilehs were brought in, lighted, and the tube of one handed to me, who was, like the rest, reclining in a half-recumbent position on the divan next to the grand old Turk and his grander white beard. Turkish coffee, in delicate little cups, and set in filigree holders, was also handed around, during which time and for about five minutes longer absolute silence reigned, only broken by the bubbling of the water in the narghilehs. Then the old gentleman remarked: "Pashalar okadar almiolar." (The pashas do not buy so many). Again no word was spoken for a short while.

"What is the price of a pretty girl?" I next asked.

"Iki yuz lira" (£200), he replied.

"Show me a pretty girl?" I said.

The old Turk threw a questioning glance at my guide. Then he clapped his hands again. The brown-skinned attendent who appeared was given an order, and about ten minutes elapsed, during which new coffee was brought in, accompanied by a dish of sweetmeats, of which I did not partake. Then the door opened and a personage, gotten up very much in the same fashion as the Khavasses, a negro, pompous and fat, entered first, followed by a half dozen females clad in loose garments of Broussa silk, and wearing the vashmak. The pompous negro was the kiz-agassi (literally girls' boss), of course a eunuch, and the females were the "first lot." One by one the girls, obeying their master's behest, stepped up close to me and unveiled. There was not a pretty one among them. They were all Nubian girls, quite young, between 12 or 14 I should say, excepting one Syrian girl of perhaps 15, who was just tolerable. The grand old Turk began to descant on her beauty and good points, but I cut him short, saying: "Bou kiz guezel deildir" (This girl is not pretty). The G. O. T. said nothing, but clapped his hands again and made a sweeping motion to the kizagassi, as if requesting him to sweep this dirt off the face of the earth, or at any rate out of his and my sight. The kizagassi marched the first lot out again, just as pompous and silent as at first. Pretty soon he entered again, followed by seven other girls, dressed and veiled similarly, but a trifle more expensively. This second "lot" was a little better, but not much. They were all Syrian and Circassian girls, all of them very young, and rather shy and modest when encountering the gaze of the stranger. I repeated my phrase, "No good," and they were also swept out of my sight. Lastly three girls were brought in, and one of them was a beauty and no mistake. I think she must have been about sixteen, quite fair, even for a Circassian with light hazel eyes, black eyebrows, and long, yellow hair. She evidently showed her face with reluctance. I think she liked me not; she hardly looked at me.

"This girl is pretty," sententiously remarked the G. O. T.

I didn't dispute the point, but asked: "What is the price of the girl?"

"Three hundred pounds," replied the G. O. T.

"It is too dear," I put in.

"No, sir, it is not dear," he said.

I could probably have knocked off £50 from the £300, but I thought it was about time to bring this interview to a close, and told the old man I would think about it. He did not insist, but merely replied "Pahili delidir" (It is not dear). I bade him good-by, in other words, saying, "Allaha isarladik" (I commend you to God), which I thought was very necessary in the case of the grand old rascal, and he was polite enough to say, "Hosh geldiniz, sefah geldiniz" (meaning about. You are welcome), and then I was conducted out of the house and conveyed over to the Pera side with the same series of precautions.

A Four-Year-Old's Conundrum.

Grandma had been amusing four-year-old Mattie by giving simple conundrums, among them, "What is it that goes around the house, and leaves but one track?" The answer, "A wheelbarrow," was given by an older sister.

Suddenly, inspired by a bright thought, the little one cried, Well, grandma, and what is it goes around the house and don't leave any track?" Grandma declared her ignorance. "Why," exclaimed Mattie, "it's the cat's tail!"—*Youth's Companion.*

Arkansas has a colored State agricultural society.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Is the Soil to Blame.

It is a common thing to hear the ill-looking condition of flower beds, attributed to the nature of the soil, as being unfavorable. We don't believe much in this, says an exchange. In a long experience of fine gardening on various kinds of soil from clay to sand and chaired rock, the writer has met with good success on all. He believes such results come more from how the soil is treated and what is put upon it, in the way of plant food, than in the character of the soil itself. In the first place the drainage should be good, either natural or artificial. Then to the beds of heavy soil, the addition of some light material like sand or coal ashes, for reducing the tenacious quality of the earth is helpful, while to beds in light soil, such substances as vegetable matter from depressions of a half-cleared forest, muck or mould, will be useful inspiring agents. But in any case there must be a free use of well decayed manure, beside deep culture and clean tillage. Such matters attended to—no one need fail in the cultivation of fine flowers.

The Care of Barnyards.

A barnyard can and should be kept neat. The manure should be stacked in the center, and the droppings in the other parts of the yard should be thrown on this stack at least once a day. The manure stack should be kept lowest in the central part, and if the drainage of the roof be occasionally turned on this, all the better. This mass can be loaded more easily into wagons, and will be found of greater bulk and strength than if allowed to scatter over the yard, exposed to sun and rains. Just at this time when the ground is settling so that manure can be moved to the fields, fortunate is the provident farmer who has turned his manure pile twice, and now has it fine and reduced in bulk. It is in condition to be at once appropriated as plant food, and can be taken to the field with half the labor required had it not been worked over. It can be spread evenly on the wheat or meadow lands, while the crude manure is thrown off in chunks or forkfuls, to smother plants and be a nuisance on the meadow or wheat field. There is a class of farmers who have a mania for making manure. Making manure for the sake of the manure is a little like paying a dollar or two per cord for it and hauling it several miles to the farm.—*Ben: Perley Poore.*

Horses Diseased from Injudicious Feeding.

Bulletin No. 10, of the Michigan Agricultural college, treats of a disease that is liable to affect horses that are kept too high with too little exercise. These cases are those in which the animal is "killed by kindness," something which might perhaps occur where animals are much thought of.

When the disease begins to show itself it will be in case of a horse in good condition and well fed being allowed to stand in its stall days at a time. When brought out it may appear in the best of spirits, but after being on the road a little while will begin to show signs of distress and of extreme prostration. It may occur at any season of the year, but is usually more prevalent in the spring.

The symptoms are usually well marked; as a rule a horse after being driven and allowed to stand will tremble sometimes violently. The eyes will present a very anxious look; perspiration will run down the face and sometimes the whole body will be bedewed with sweat. At this stage the animal will paw with its fore feet and soon lies down, or will crouch behind and appear as if injured across the back, having difficulty in using its hind legs in walking; when it lies down in many instances it is unable to rise. At this stage the urine is, if voided or drawn away, of a brownish red color; the breathing becomes hurried, the nostrils dilated and red; the hind quarters will have a hard, board-like feeling.

The treatment recommended in such cases is to give an active purgative consisting of a quart of linseed oil; the affected parts should be covered with cloths wrung out of hot water, and the whole covered with oil cloth or a close fabric to keep the heat in. An enema may be given every hour or two until the bowels begin to act. After twelve hours the hot cloths may be removed, but the body should be clothed according to the season. The urine should be drawn several times a day. After a day or two the horse should be got upon his feet and exercised a little to stimulate the blood vessels of the leg. The disease should be treated by a veterinary surgeon.

Feeding Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep have strong digestive organs, and can masticate whole grain so thoroughly that little or none will be wasted; but it requires much care in feeding them, as no animal is more delicate and easily cloyed. Little and often should be the practice. In the pasture, where they can help themselves, they will eat almost continuously; but if any food becomes the least bit soiled or soured they will refuse it. While a hog will probably make more weight of meat from a given amount of feed than any other animal, the sheep often excels it in the greater value of its product. Well-fattened lamb or mutton often commands fancy prices, and when it does not, there is always in well-fed sheep a considerable increase in weight of fleece, which is worth more per pound than any kind of meat.

A young lamb will begin to eat something beside its mother's milk when two weeks old. It will pick a little bright clover hay as early as anything; but after a day or two it will eat oats, which are probably the best grain to feed to any young animals. Oats abound in flesh-forming food, and their husks furnish bulk, so that the grain does not cloy as more concentrated food does. The grain does not need other grinding than the sheep will give it, and on no account should it be wet. It is impossible to induce sheep or lambs to eat moist food clean, and the leavings in their feeding trough soon sour and become offensive.

A lamb well fed, but not over fed, from birth will gain surprisingly; but if at any time the animal is over fed, the digestion will be weakened and recovery from the injury will be slow. Most old sheep, thin in flesh, suffer from indigestion. It will do them no good to put them on rich grain or meal at once. On the contrary, this will induce a feverish condition in the animal, which is indicated by shedding the wool from its belly. The feed adapted to a thin-fleshed sheep should be cooling and laxative, until the digestion becomes stronger. Wheat bran mixed with oats is excellent, and after this has been tried a few days add a very little linseed meal, which is even richer than corn, and unlike that does not tend to constipation. Roots are excellent for sheep in winter, and are especially important with heavy grain feeding to keep the digestive organs in full vigor.—*Cultivator.*

How to Hive Bees.

In the first place, writes a correspondent of the *Agriculturist*, we have everything in readiness, which is one-half the victory; hives all prepared and sitting in the shade in the center of the apiary. Then we have some light swarming boxes that I made in the winter. It makes no difference what the size is, so long as they are about the capacity of a hive, with large openings in each side covered with wire-cloth, as the bees need considerable air after such violent exercise. We have the covers well secured with hinges and so arranged that when we shut the cover down it will stay there even if we should let the box fall with the bees inside. In order to avoid the vexation and trouble of climbing for swarms I gather some of last year's mullein just before swarming time, and after tying them in bunches on the tree where the bees will hang in the shade when clustered, and where I can reach them easily. While this may be an ancient practice, yet, as I will show, it is a most valuable one; you see, these little bunches of mullein resemble little clusters of bees so much that two-thirds of our swarm alight on these decoys. So you see we get large returns for a small amount of labor. When a swarm issues we wait quietly in the shade until the bees have clustered and become quiet, all the while keeping a sharp lookout lest another swarm issue before we can secure this one. If another should chance to start we just sprinkle a little water on the bees to check them for a while; but mind, this sprinkling must be done at the very first start of the bees in order to prove effectual. The swarm left to cluster is now ready to be hived. By waiting until the bees are quiet we are sure that they have a queen with them, and will not leave the new hive to return to the old colony. Our hives are side opening, and if the cluster is down near the ground quite handy we place the hive so that the open side is just under the cluster, give the limb a sudden upward jar, and usually hardly a dozen bees will be left to return to the old colony. When they chance to alight higher up we use the swarming box, and after the bees have been secured therein set them in the shade for a few moments until they are quiet, when we give the box a sudden jar, which settles all the bees on the bottom; then we raise the cover and pour the bees into the hive and adjust the movable side. If this is done rapidly and skillfully very few bees will escape or be crushed during the operation. We set the hive right side up with the entrance closed, and then let the bees alone for a few moments until they have had time to run up and cluster at the top, then we open the entrance, and not one swarm in fifty attempts to swarm out. This giving them time to run up the sides and cluster at the top is a matter of vital importance.

Household Hints and Recipes.

Apples tightly wrapped in writing paper are easily and pleasantly baked. Done in this manner they will generally be found to require little or no sugar.

A pretty way of making baby blankets is to have the edges crenelated instead of scalloped. Delicate torchon lace finishes the edges.

Eggs poached in milk are very nice. Pour a pint of rich milk into a deep saucepan, and set the saucepan into a wider, shallow one filled with boiling water. As soon as the milk boils, stir in a little butter and salt; drop six eggs in gently one at a time; cook until the white is hardened; then pour both milk and eggs into a deep, hot platter. By using care in the operation the eggs will not be broken.

Mrs. S. gives this recipe for mock mince pie: Nine small butter crackers, two cups of cider or one cup of vinegar and one of water; half a cup of molasses, one cup of sugar; a piece of butter the size of a walnut, one cup of chopped raisins and spice to taste. Mix all the ingredients together and set them on the fire until they become hot. When quite cold fill the pastry-lined pans; cover with a top crust and bake.

To wash lace, make a lather of good white soap, have it just lukewarm, lay the lace in it over night. In the morning squeeze out, and put in fresh water, a little soapy. Rinse and blue slightly, pin on a cloth and hang out. When dry dip it in sweet milk, squeeze out and lay on the cloth, pick out and pull in shape, lay cloth and all between the leaves of a large book, like a geography, and put a weight on it until dry.

This pudding will repay the outlay: Stir together in a saucepan on the fire the yolks of seven eggs, five ounces of sugar and a large tablespoonful of flour until the mixture becomes a rather stiff batter. When it has cooled add one ounce of gelatine, which has been dissolved in a little water, and a third of a pint of cream, well whipped, flavored with vanilla. Mix well and pour into a mold and set it on the ice or in a cool place until needed It will have the consistence of jelly.

George Washington's Courtship.

Near the end of May, 1758, Washington was ordered by the quartermaster-general of the British forces to leave Winchester and make all haste to Williamsburg, there to explain to the governor and council in what a desperate condition the Virginia troops were as regarded clothing and equipments. Accordingly he set out on horseback, accompanied by his servant Billy Bishop.

The two men had reached Williams ferry, on the Pamunkey river, and had crossed on the boat, when they met Mr. Chamberlayne, a Virginia gentleman, living in the neighborhood. The hospitable planter insisted that Washington should at once go to his house. It was forenoon, and dinner would be served as usual, early, and after that Colonel Washington could go forward to Williamsburg, if go he must. Beside all that, there was a charming young widow at his house—Colonel Washington must have known her, the daughter of John Dandridge, and the wife of John Parke Custis. Virginia hospitality was hard to resist. Washington would stay to dinner if his host would let him hurry off immediately afterward.

Bishop was bidden to bring his master's horse around after dinner in good season, and Washington surrendered himself to his host. Dinner followed, and the afternoon went by, and Mr. Chamberlayne was in excellent humor, as he kept one eye on the restless horses at the door, and the other on his guests, the tall, Indian-like officer and the graceful, hazel-eyed, animated young widow. Sunset came, and still Washington lingered. Then Mr. Chamberlayne stoutly declared that no guest was ever permitted to leave his house after sunset. Mrs. Martha Custis was not the one to drive the soldier away, and so Bishop was bidden to take the horses back to the stable. Not till the next morning did the young colonel take his leave. Then he dispatched his business promptly at Williamsburg, and whenever he could get an hour dashed over to White House, where Mrs. Custis lived. So prompt was he about this business, also, that when he returned to Winchester he had the promise of the young widow that she would marry him as soon as the campaign was over.—*St. Nicholas.*

Oldest Trade in the World.

The fur trade is the oldest in the world, as least in point of mention, as it is found in Job, the oldest of all books. The beaver was in use in the fourth century, being then called the Pontic dog It is said that the Russian conquest of Siberia was prompted by the importance of this article, and the Siberian tribute was paid in furs. In the twelfth century the art of dyeing furs was invented, and the secret has been kept with such success that the London dyers stand unrivaled. Furs were then limited to the nobility as a mark of rank, and no one was allowed their use who did not spend 100 pounds sterling a year, which was then an immense sum. The profits of the business have always been large, at least among first hands.

The most valuable American fur is the silver fox, which in some instances has brought $50. They are sold in Europe and also in China, where they bring an enormous price. The "Robe of State" belonging to the British throne, is lined with sable which cost 1,000 pounds sterling. As our mink is a species of sable it is often dressed so as to pass for the genuine article. The largest fortune ever made in the fur trade was Astor's, and it is probable that he cleared $2,000,000.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Exact measurements of the oscillations of chimneys have been made. One near Marseilles, France—115 feet high and four feet in external diameter at the top—reached a maximum oscillation of twenty inches during a high wind.

It is found that the fish traps of the large salmon fisheries in the Columbia river, Oregon, are injuring the channel of the river beyond any doubt. At Willow Bar there has formed below the trap, a new bar one-third of a mile wide and three miles long, which up to the present defies removal.

The distance of Jupiter from the sun is 480,000,000 miles. It is next in brightness to Venus, and may be seen in the daytime in clear weather from a mountain top. It is about 300 times the weight of the earth, and has 1300 times the bulk of the earth. It reflects nearly one-half the light that falls upon it.

One of the blast furnaces of the Kemble Iron & Coal company at Riddlesburg, Penn., was banked up in November, 1884. After being out of blast nearly sixteen months, it was recently opened for the first time, and the fire found still burning. The coke glowed brightly, and on admission of the blast soon became hot enough to melt cinder. The furnace was started with as little difficulty as if it had only been standing a week.

The English armor-clad ship Nile, of 12,000 tons, now in course of construction, is to have engines of 12,000 horse-power, and it is expected that with this power a speed of sixteen knots will be attained. This is by far the greatest power yet possessed by any English ship afloat. The engines of the Italian armor-clad Re Umberto, however, have the enormous collective power of 19,500 horses, and are greatly in excess of anything attempted up to the present time.

Professor Winchell's comparative trials of the granites of New England and Minnesota have shown some surprising differences in strength. Two inch unpolished cubes were taken, and crushed between wooden cushions, the average strength of Minnesota granite was found to be 94,272 pounds, or 23,218 pounds per square inch; crushed between steel plates, the average strength was 108,800 pounds, or 26,200 pounds to the square inch of surface. A like number of specimens of New England granite gave an average strength of 59,785 pounds, or 14,759 pounds to the square inch.

The interaction of mind and body, in disease, is well set forth by Dr. Haecker, of Leipsic, who states that tickling, which he styles a variable, intermittent excitement of the nerves of the skin, produces irritation of the sympathetic nerves, with the result of an expansion of the pupil and a contraction of the blood vessels, and that the consequent diminution of pressure on the brain, permeated with blood vessels, is so considerable as not to be without danger; that powerful expiration operates against such a diminution of pressure, and therefore laughter, which is simply intermittent forced movements of expiration, is a decided remedy for the effects of tickling.

Prices of Wild Animals.

"The recent troubles in Africa," said a New York dealer in wild animals to a *Sun* reporter, "have made all African animals expensive; but so many Indian animals have been shipped to all parts of the world that they can be bought very cheap. You can now get a fine Bengel tiger, that would have cost you from $2,000 to $3,000 not long ago, for $1,600 or $1,800."

"What sort of animals command the highest prices?" questioned the reporter.

"Well, you know that there is a great deal of fraud in the show business as well as in other professions and other lines of trade. On general principles a showman will pay the highest rates for any animal he can advertise for any especial peculiarity or quality. The most glaring instance I can remember is the price paid for Jumbo. We had here a couple of Malay elephants that came from a mountainous country, and which by a provision of nature were covered with hair four or five inches long to keep out the cold. There was nothing very extraordinary about that, perhaps; but those animals were widely advertised as 'woolly,' and we had no difficulty in disposing of them for $10,000 each, though they were as poor, small specimens as I ever saw. One was only thirty-two inches high."

"Which animals sell the best?"

"The most expensive probably are the hippopotami. There are none to be had in the market at the present time. If we had one we could readily get $7,000 to $8,000 for it. A rhinoceros will command from $3,000 to $5,000, and is hard to get. Elephants are now a glut on the market, and are consequently selling cheap. Those we used to get $6,000 for we now sell for $2,000."

"How do the felines sell?"

"Well, here's a lion, in good condition, we have marked at $1,000. Lions are caught when about five or six months old by our agents in Africa, and kept for about a year when they are fully grown. It is almost impossible to catch them when they are old. Tigers bring the same prices, a first-class one running up nearly to $2,000. I have a magnificent pair of black leopards over there," pointing to a cage in which two huge creatures were growling. "They are the crossest brutes I've ever seen, though we've had them some time. They're worth $500 each. Here's a nice little pair of spotted leopards," putting his hand through and caressing one of them, "that are worth $500 for the two, because they are particularly good for a circus, being quite tame and consequently available for exhibition by a beast tamer or for a parade.

"Do any other animals bring good prices?"

"Oh, yes. A chimpanzee brings $500. If we had a dozen giraffes to-day we could sell them for $2,000 apiece. A good baboon is worth $250. Little monkeys sell from $15 upward. There are few African antelopes now in the market, but they always bring good prices."

Northern Boundary of United States.

There is little danger that any one wishing to settle in far Northern Dakota will by mistake find himself in the Dominion. The boundary is marked plainly and continuously by stone cairns seven and one-half by eight feet; mounds, seven by fourteen feet; iron pillars, seven feet high, eight inches square at the bottom and four at the top, and timber posts five feet high and eight inches square. There are 385 of these marks between the Lake of the Woods and the base of the Rocky mountains. East and west of the Red river, the boundary is marked by cast-iron pillars at mile intervals. "American" and "British" pillars alternate. On one side of each post is "Convention of London;" on the other "October 20, 1818." Where lakes are crossed, stone heaps have been built projecting several feet above water. In forests the line was first marked by felling the timber a rod wide and clearing away the underbrush; where this line has since been obliterated, posts have taken its place.

Corn Bread for Vigor.

Corn bread is the pioneer bread of this country. The fathers of the younger generation were, in many cases, raised on corn bread and pork meat. Even after years of prosperity brought more delicate food for their wives and children, they clung, in a measure, to that which had been their strength and sustenance in their earlier days. There are a great many people who like to have the old-fashioned corn bread and some fried salt pork for their breakfast, and there are a few perhaps who will read this who know how good it tastes, and who through this reminder will order such a breakfast in the near future.—*The Millstone.*

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Striped pongee is employed for trimming plain pongee dresses.

Brown and gray-blue are the leading colors for the season's wear.

Stripes of all widths and in every variety of cluster are popular.

The crinkled seersuckers are said to be as warm as woolen materials.

Soft diagonals have alternate stripes of shepherd's plaid and solid color.

A jacket of jet and lace is among the indispensable things this summer.

Colored surahs are to be worn for every-day wear more generally than for some time.

Much scarlet will be worn this season, and the shades of red diminish none in favor.

If French boots are to be worn, doctors suggest that the second toe be amputated.

Fashion decress that old and elderly ladies may wear colors, as well as blacks and grays.

Full skirts, richly embroidered, are worn with double-breasted jacket bodices with revers.

The average weekly income of working women in New York State is $2.90—and $6.10 for men.

A pretty bridemaid's dress is made from thin China crepe, flecked with tiny marabout feathers in white.

Many of the imported costumes have full plastrons of cream-colored crape which may be removed at pleasure.

French lawns with cream ground and lace stripes have tiny black figures. Twenty yards are required for a dress.

Women were first admitted to the Knights of Labor in 1882, and there are about 30,000 of them in the order now.

Miss Ella Breckenridge, daughter of the Kentucky Congressman, is a student at Wellesley. She is to study law in her father's office.

Plaid surah and silks, with plush or velvet stripes, are used for the skirt, the bodice and draperies being of etamine, mohair or cashmere.

Huron county, Michigan has a natural curiosity in the person of a woman who has been married forty-five years and has had only three new bonnets in that time.

Indigo blue and cardinal red embroideries on white grounds will be used for children's summer dresses. There are a variety of designs, from the simplest to the most elaborate.

In Paris it is quite the thing to trim wool and cloth dresses with beaded garnitures. Many worsted materials will be seen much beaded and corded and braided this spring.

Miss Geneva Armstrong, one of the teachers of music in Elmira collage, has invented and patented a device for feeding and watering cattle while they are journeying in cattle cars.

Lace covers are to be used in trimming the elaborate parasols for summer, and the lover of laces can be quite satisfied with the exquisite designs and richness of the laces offered for this purpose.

Organdies are shown with grounds of the most delicate tints of pink and blue as well as white, with sprays of blackberries, oak branches, bunches of cornflowers, convolvulus vines, delicate roses and birds.

At the recent marriage at Vienna of the daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to the brother of the Queen Regent of Spain, the principal ladies in attendance wore dress-trains from thirteen to nineteen feet long.

Bonnets with no trimming except a diadem front of beads or of velvet differing in color from the crown are making in Paris for summer wear, and, plain as they are, the milliners regard them with favor as another blow at the birds and feather fever.

A novel "rose dress" has just been made in Paris for an American belle, who wished for a toilette composed entirely of flowers. The skirt is made of eight hundred roses of different hues, and rosebuds compose the bodice, while a veil of tulle, spotted with crystal drops, is thrown over the dress to imitate morning dew.

Professor Rena A. Michaels, dean of the Woman's college, and professor of the French language and literature in the Northwestern university, has been elected a member of the Modern Language association of America, of which President Carter, of Williams college, is president, and Professor Elliott, of John Hopkins university, secretary.

Frauds Upon Farmers.

The correspondents of the agricultural department send reports of various frauds that with more or less success are being practiced on farmers in different parts of the country. Agents for the sale of fruit trees, fertilizers, stoves, cooking ranges and various other articles succeed in many instances in selling their wares at two or three times their value, or getting the farmers' money for things that prove utterly worthless. The devices of getting a farmer's signature to some paper which can be changed into a negotiable note and sold for cash are too numerous to mention. A favorite ruse is to get him to act as agent for the sale of some article of farm machinery, leave some of the articles with him and take his receipt for them in such a form that, with or without change, it can be used as a note for the money at which they are valued.

Another device is that of taking orders for some subscription book—in some cases the revised New Testament—and converting such orders into notes. Still another is the one operated by the pretended agent of a Bible or tract society who presents himself at a farm house about dinner time and accepts an invitation to dine on condition that he may be allowed to pay for his meal. The society, he says, requires that he should pay his way, and to prove that he has done so he asks the farmer's signature to a form of receipt which he carries with him. In course of time this receipt comes back to the farmer in the form of a note for some sum of money filled in by the plausible swindler. A lightning rod agent agrees to put up lightning rods about a house for $5, and presents a bill for $105—100 for the rods and $5 for putting them up. The collection of royalties on some patented article found in the farmer's possession, the sale of worthless receipts for the manufacture of fertilizers, the sale of rights for a worthless patent process for curing tobacco, the collection of fees by pretended officials, such as boiler inspectors, "the drive-well fraud," a variety of insurance frauds and the sale of worthless receipts for the cure of "hog cholera" or other animal diseases, are among the numerous swindling devices mentioned by the correspondents of the department.—*Washington Star.*

Championship in Nursing.

At a recent contest of nurses at one of the hospitals in New York three trials were given. In the first thirteen of the nurses entered, each selecting one patient, and a bandage was applied to the upper part of the arm. On examination of the work six of the number were disqualified from the next trial. The other seven were ordered to apply the bandages to the shoulder as though the patient was suffering from a dislocation. As three more of the contestants were debarred, the final test was made, and consisted in bandaging the hand and wrist. The judges then decided that Misses Foote, Shearer and Wright had dressed their patients in the most perfect manner, but that, as the two former were so neat in their work, it was impossible to judge which was the best. Handsome gold pins were presented to the three nurses.

Plant Movements.

Professor Goodale, in a lecture in Boston on "Plant Movements" said: Owing to the fact that different flowers open and close at different times, it is possible to construct, in a climate like that of northern Europe, a floral dial which will mark the hours with tolerable regularity, but in a very variable climate, like ours, such a dial or floral clock is an impossibility. At the Botanic garden all attempts to make the floral dial have been lamentable failures, for some of the flowers which ought to open at 9 o'clock would remain closed until near noon, while the noon plants would open just when they pleased. If attention is paid to some of the common flowers of the seashore, it will be found that among them are two or three trustworthy weather flowers, which will close before a storm and open soon after it has passed. The only trouble with them is that they do not as a general thing foretell the storm very long before it begins to rain, and almost any weather prophet can do as well as that.

By a Japanese process, seaweed is made into paper so transparent that it may be substituted for window glass.

Neuralgia and kindred diseases, promptly yield to the immediate action of St. Jacobs Oil, the pain conqueror.

The Lutheran church in Wisconsin outnumbers all other Protestant churches combined, having upward of 90,000 communicants.

The harmful and fatal results attending the use of cough mixtures containing morphia, opium and other poisons, are daily becoming more frequent. It is for this reason that Red Star Cough Cure has received the unqualified endorsement of physicians, and Boards of Health everywhere, as a purely vegetable compound, entirely free from all narcotics. Price, twenty-five cents.

New York city has only forty-seven dwelling houses which its fire department considers fireproof; seven are apartment and twenty-one private houses.

IMPAIRED VITALITY.—When you feel as if the vital powers were giving way, strength gone, spirits depressed, memory failing, appetite lost, exhaustion stealing over every sense and paralyzing every energy, then is the time to resort to that powerful ally of nature, DR. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS. It soon works a glorious renovation in the system.

A lady living near Nyack, N. Y., has an Angora goat farm which is proving very profitable.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

Catarrh is not simply an inconvenience, unpleasant to the sufferer and disgusting to others—it is an advanced outpost of approaching disease of worse type. Do not neglect its warning; it brings deadly evils in its train that coun try, and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals.

"I saw the advertisements of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial. I took six bottles and I can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life. L. FRED. HALFOND.

New York City, June 12th, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d St.

The Acme contains 114 American all WITH MUSIC, and is entirely different from any other collection. Also, 100 Songs of the Day, including "Wait till Clouds Roll By," "Spring Time and Robins have Come," "Climbing up de Golden Stairs," "Peek-a-Boo!" "When Robins Nest Again," "I'll Await My Love," etc. Both books, and catalogues of music, novelties, etc., free, on receipt of 15c. N. U. TRIFET, 48 Washington St., Boston, Mass. SONGS

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes. Celebrated 'ECLIPSE' HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, cannot be Slipped by any horse. Sample Halter or any part of U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery Hardware and Harness Dealers Special discount to the Trade. Send for Price-List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

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Will buy a TREATISE ON THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES, Book of 100 pages, valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid. NEW YORK HORSE BOOK CO., 134 Leonard Street, New York city.

Humors in the Blood

Often manifest themselves in the spring months. Eruptions such as hives, pimples and boils, salt rheum, scrofula, or other affections caused by impurity or low state of the blood, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, creates an appetite, rouses the liver and gives renewed strength to the whole body. Try this excellent spring medicine and blood purifier.

Boils and Pimples

"For several years I had pimples breaking out on my face and neck. I was induced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and my skin is now clearer and I am feeling better than for some time."—R. D. MOCKABEE, 64 Bond St., Cleveland, O.

"Pimples were breaking out all over my face, caused by smoking cigarettes. I was advised by my druggist to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and did so, and all traces of the pimples have disappeared."—J. C. DANIELS, 29 Union St., Norwich, Ct.

"I suffered with boils five years. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me."—R. M. LANE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Scrofula lurks in the blood of nearly every one, being often inherited. Its severest form is that of running sores on the arms, legs or feet. Bunches in the glands of the neck, pimples, cancerous growths, swollen joints and thickening of the upper lip are other symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had wonderful success in curing scrofula. It thoroughly eradicates the humor from the blood and gives it new vitality and richness.

Swellings in the Neck

Joseph Dunphy, 214 Central Street, Lowell, Mass., had swellings and lumps on his neck and face, which various pastes, ointments and medicines failed to stop. A shopmate, whose wife had been cured of a sore on her arm by Hood's Sarsaparilla, recommended the medicine, and he bought a bottle. In three days there was a change in the eruptions, and five bottles effected a complete cure, leaving the skin smooth and fair.

"Last spring I was troubled with boils. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me, and I recommend it to others."—J. SCHOCH, Peoria, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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DR. KILMER'S INDIAN COUGH CURE AND CONSUMPTION OIL. Every ingredient is from Vegetable products that grow in sight of every sufferer. IT has no Morphine, Opium or injurous Drugs.

Nose, Throat, Bronchial Tubes, Air-cells and Lung Tissues, causing Cough.

What Diseases Invade the Lungs?

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Colds, Chronic Cough, Bronchitis, Congestion, Inflammation, Catarrh or Hay-Fever, Asthma, Pneumonia, Malaria, Measles, Whooping Cough and Croup.

RELIEVES QUICKLY-CURES PERMANENTLY

It will stop that Coughing, Tickling in Throat, Dry-hacking and Catarrh-dropping.

Is your Expectoration or Sputa

Frothy Blood-Stained Catarrhal
Pus (Matter) Yellowish Cheese-like
Phlegm Tubercular Muco-purulent?

It prevents Decline, Night-Sweats, Hectic-Fever, and Death from Consumption.

25c, 50c, $1.00—6 bottles $5.00.

Prepared at Dr. Kilmer's Dispensary, Binghamton, N. Y., "Invalids' Guide to Health" (Sent Free).

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CONTAGIOUS!

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door pat